Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments,—reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6, Order United American Mechanics, E. C. Bachelier, Councillor; W. H. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings.

CONANICUT COMMANDERY No. 79, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Geo. E. Chase, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Boone, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 336, K. of H., Dictator, Henry R. Lawton; Reporter, G. H. Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No 11, K. of P., Julius G Lutz, Chancellor Commander; Herbert L. Marsh, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, John H. Wetherell; Daniel P. Ball, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

A Strange Visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stolberg had a strange caller at their residence on Cranston street yesterday morning. Attracted by a scratching noise Mrs. Stolberg went to the window where she found a singular looking animal apparently anxious for recognition It was admitted and kindly cared for, but what it is had not been discovered at last accounts. It is described as gray in color, considerably larger than a cat, with bushy tail, and head and ears like a wolf. It seems perfectly tame and follows the inmates about the house like a dog.

The sudden death of Miss Catherine Cottrell on Wednesday, in Washington, caused a great shock to her many relatives and friends in Newport, where she formerly resided. She was a sister of Messrs. John, Michael and James B. Cottrell, of this city. Her remains were brought to this city Thursday and the funeral will be solemnized from the residence of Mr. John Cottrell on Pelham street, this morning, at 9 o'clock and at St. Mary's church at 9:30.

Arrangements are being made for the reproduction of the celebrated spectacular pantomine, Ben Hur, in the Opera House on the evenings of April 18, 19, and 20. A number of well known Newport ladies are engaged in making the arrangements and the proceeds will go to a deserving Newport charity. The production of Ben Hur requires 150 persons.

The Board of Firewards has voted to recommend to the Fire Department committee that the No. 4's hose reel, which was wrecked recently, be replaced by a hose wagon to be built here, and that steamer No. 5, which recently burned out several of her tubes, be sent to the maker's works at Manchester, N. H., for repairs.

In placing before our readers, as we do, in another part of this issue, one of the bright and amusing Anonymous Essays, recently read before the Unity Club, it may be well to say that the peculiar title of it "The Devil of a Headache" refers to the theory of demoniacal possession; and that, if any one prefers it, it may be called "The Demon of a Headache."

Mr. Edward P. Landers, formerly of this city but for many years a prominent business man in St. Louis, died in that city Sunday after a long period of poor health. The deceased was a brother of Col. A. C. Landers and Mr. W. R. Landers of this city.

Mr. John H. Vernon, son of the late George E. Vernon, died at the residence of his mother, on John street, Sunday, in the 41st year of his age. His funeral was solemnized on Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended.

A litter of Saint Bernard pups, in the show window of Messrs. W. C. Langley & Son, is attracting considerable attention.

Past Assistant Surgeon Arnold, U. S. N., late of the Vermont, has reported for duty at the training station here.

PARTY CAUCUSES.

The Republicans and Democrats Nominate their Respective Tickets for the General Assembly—A Hot Political fight Promised.

The two great political parties met at the State House Monday evening for the purpose of nominating their respective tickets for the State legislature, and from the large attendance at each caucus and the enthusiasm with which each performed its work it was evident that the masses of both parties were taking an unusual interest in political matters and an exceptionally hot contest is sure to follow.

The Republican caucus was held at 8 o'clock in the District court room which was completely packed some time before the hour arrived. Ex-Mayor R. S. Franklin was elected chairman and Mr. Thomas B. Congdon secretary.

In taking the chair Mr. Franklin made a few appropriate remarks and then proceeded directly to business, and the following Assembly ticket was nominated with great enthusiasm, it being, with the exception of first and third representatives the same as last year.

For Senator—Charles H. Burdick.
First Representative—Philip Stevens.
Second Representative—Charles Pinard.
Third Representative—Joseph P. Cotton.
Fourth Representative—John J. Peckham.
Fifth Representative—Jere W. Horton.

The only contest was for third place for which the names of Mr. Gardner S. Perry, Captain J. P. Cotton and Rev. Mahlon Van Horne were put in nomination. The first ballot gave Mr. Perry 86, Capt. Cotton 75 and Rev. Mr. Van Horne 33, and the second ballot stood 89 for Capt. Cotton, 75 for Mr. Perry and 50 for Rev. Mr. Van Horne, after which the names of Messrs. Perry and Van Horne were withdrawn and Capt. Cotton was nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice.

The name of Mr. John J. Peckham for fourth representative was received with an outburst of applause and after the nominations had been completed he was forced to make a speech in which he thanked his constituents for their hearty support and promised, if elected for the ensuing year, to do all in his power to further his city's interests.

The Democratic city convention was convened in the Representatives' chamber immediately after the Republicans had dispersed, and it was a large and enthusiastic gathering of delegates and other prominent members of the party. Hon. W. J. Underwood presided and Councilman P. J. Boyle acted as secretary. Hon. W. J. Underwood was the unanimous nominee for Senator and Messrs. William P. Clarke, Samuel R. Honey, James S. Hazard, John H. Crosby and George Gordon King for Representatives, the arrangement of the names on the representative ticket being left to a committee composed of Messrs. Underwood, Boyle, Dynan, Nolan and Helme.

The nomination of Mayor Honey was made by Mr. Nolan and confirmed by the delegates with much enthusiasm, and later, when the nominee arrived at the meeting, he was received with great applause and called on for a speech. Mayor Honey then addressed the meeting at considerable length, going over the waterworks controversy and other matters to be brought into the campaign, and was listened to with deep interest.

A Labor Meeting.

The Opera House was filled to overflowing Thursday evening to listen to a general talk on the leading labor questions of the day. Mr. James O'Flynn, a prominent local organizer, presided and with brief but appropriate remarks introduced the several speakers as follows: Rev. John Brown, D. D., Hon. J. J. McDonough, and Mr. Frank K. Foster, of Fall River, and Mr. William E. Fitzgerald, of Boston. The meeting was non-political, and the addresses were clean, straight forward arguments of the rights and privileges of the laboring man.

The eleventh lecture on physiology in the University Extension Course was delivered by Prof. Chapin Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. "The Skin" was the subject of the discourse, and the professor was listened to with much interest.

On the first of April Mr. David Buffum, formerly of Portsmouth, goes to Southboro, Mass., as general manager of the large stock farm of Mr. Choate, the President of the Old Colony Railroad.

The members of Roger Williams Lodge, Sons of St. George, and a large number of their friends enjoyed another of their pleasant socials Tuesday evening.

Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., and family have been in Washington this week. Dr. Randolph attended the session of the International Lesson Committee of which he is a member.

Conductor W. W. Sampson of this city has received a large photograph of the 1st Regiment Band of Lisbon, North Dakota, of which Prof. William Mathers, formerly of Newport, is leader.

Messrs. Anthony Stewart and John W. Covell have returned from their trip across the Continent.

Special Council Meeting.

The special meeting of the City Council, last week Friday night, was for the purpose of receiving and taking action upon a communication from His Honor, Mayor Honey, and a report from the committee on Streets and Highways. The latter came up first and on its recommendation resolutions were passed ordering the following work, aggregating an expenditure of about $20,000: Byrnes court macadamized and graded, and a flagstone sidewalk laid therein, at an expense of $1,060; Narragansett avenue, from Bellevue to Ochre Point avenues, macadamized, at an expense of $3,150; a Telford-Macadam roadbed and new curbstones in Kay street, between Bull street and Mann avenue, at an expense of $5,000; Clay street, macadamized and a pipe sewer and two gravel catchers laid therein; a pipe sewer in State street, at an expense of $2,000; a pipe sewer in Webster street, from Bellevue avenue to the main sewer in Brenton street, at an expense of $4,000; a pipe sewer in Meeting street, to connect with the main sewer, at an expense of $200; a gravel catcher at the corner of Second and Marsh streets, at an expense of $75.

A petition from John T. Delano and others, asking that the time of ringing the city bells be changed from 6 to 5 o'clock, was received and referred to the Ordinance committee, and an invitation from Hose Company No. 6, to be present at the dedication of the company's new house on April 4, was received and accepted.

The two boards then met in joint convention and listened to a long executive communication giving a careful resumé of all that had been done in the waterworks controversy and recommending that all efforts to accomplish anything through the Republican legislature be abandoned and that the reports of experts be laid before the people in some other way. After the two boards separated a resolution was passed referring the Mayor's communication to the joint committee on Water Supply, with instructions to have 3000 copies of the report of experts printed for general distribution, and requesting the Newport representatives in the General Assembly to withdraw the waterworks bills now pending before that body.

Mason-Hunt Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Y. Mason, organist at Channing Memorial church, and Miss Nellie, daughter of Rev. George W. Hunt, was celebrated at the Thames street M. E. church Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Hunt, the father of the bride and pastor of the church, officiated, and Dr. S. D. Whittemore and Mr. H. W. Potter, of Providence, and Messrs. Thomas Crosby, Jr., and Neil Ferguson, of this city, acted as ushers. The duties of best man were successfully performed by Mr. John Gibson, of Burlington, Vt., formerly general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, and Miss Louise Phillips, of Providence, was the bridesmaid.

The bride, dressed in white silk, with long tulle veil, and carrying a bouquet of white roses, was led to the altar by the groom, escorted by the ushers, best man and bridesmaid, Mr. Alfred G. Langley playing Lohengrin's wedding march upon the organ.

The church was completely filled with friends of the happy couple, Channing church, where the groom is employed as organist, and the Young Men's Christain Association, of which he is an esteemed member, being well-represented, and the presents were both numerous and costly.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason took the Sound steamer at 9 o'clock for a visit to New York, Washington and other cities.

Captain W. J. Turner, U. S. A., who is at present stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, is a Newport boy and his many friends here will be pleased to know of his promotion from first lieutenant to the rank of captain. His commission dates from January 22 last. Captain Turner might almost be said to be a naval officer by birth, he being a son of Commodore Peter Turner, late of U. S. Navy, and grandson of Dr. William Turner of Newport, formerly surgeon of U. S. Navy, and also grand nephew of Daniel Turner, late commodore of U. S. navy, who commanded the Caledonia, in the battle of Lake Erie.

The People's Favorite Three Year Order, another of the endowment insurance societies in which Newport was interested, has gone to the wall, the general organization having been placed in the hands of a receiver on the 9th instant. The local branch of the order is known as Newport Council No. 3, which has a membership of between 60 and 70, and which was organized here two years ago last month.

There is an advertisement on the 8th page of this paper which may be found of interest to some of our readers. It is an inquiry for the names and addresses of heirs at law of the late Rev. Samuel Elam, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city in 1813.

Mr. Vars is engaged in getting out his annual trade book.

The Arcanum Concert.

The concert which was given at the Opera House Wednesday evening by the Beacon Orchestral Club and Appleton Ladies' Quartette of Boston, and which celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The Orchestral Club, consistitiug of fifty young ladies, was conducted by Miss Marietta R. Sherman, and the excellent expression and perfect union with which their selections were rendered show the result of careful training by a master hand. The Appleton Quartette gave a number of pleasing selections and received several encores.

The programme was a delightful one throughout, and was as follows:

War March — Mendelssohn
Beacon Orchestral Club
Sleigh Ride Song — Air from Vogel
The Appleton Quartette
Overture Pique Dame — Von Suppe
Beacon Orchestral Club
Cornet Solo—Dream of Love — Prendiville
Miss Nellie C. Coburn
Song—Angus MacDonald — Roeckel
Miss Whiting
French Horn Solo
(a. Paloma-Spanish Serenade, arr. by J. Missud
(b Grace and Beauty Gavotte — Morse
Miss Ardelle Cunningham
Quartette—The Donkey Cart — Bonheur
The Appletons
Selection—Serenade — Tittle
Beacon Orchestral Club
Quartette—Love's Old Sweet Song arr. by J. C. Warren
The Appletons
Vocal Solo—"Fiddle and I" — Arthur Gordon
Miss Maud Sears
(with chorus and accompanied by the Beacon Orchestral Club)
Selection—Faust — arr. by Bassny
Beacon Orchestral Club
Quartette—"Home Sweet Home" arr. by J. W. Tufts
The Appletons
Galop — Strauss
Beacon Orchestral Club

During the evening Mr. Frank G. Harris, past regent of Coronet Council, made an address in behalf of that body, setting forth its aims and purposes and expressing his gratification at the interest taken in the order by the people of Newport. The Council, which was instituted March 22, 1878, with fifteen charter members, now has a member ship of 253. The first assessment which was paid amounted to $33 48, the latest to $446.80. The amount paid to the families of the eighteen members of the order who have died was $54,000, and the total amount paid to the widows and orphans' fund has been $57,762 89. During the past year six members have died

The Elks Election.

The annual election and installation of officers of the Newport Lodge of Elks took place at the hall in Newton Block Thursday evening, and after the work the members sat down to a substantial collation which was greatly enjoyed. The officers installed are as follows, Alderman Waters, who has filled the office of exalted ruler since the lodge was organized, with great satisfaction to all, retiring:

Exalted Ruler—Melville Hall
Leading Knight—F. W. Greene.
Loyal Knight—Dr. J. H. Sweet.
Lecturing Knight—C. J. Smith.
Treasurer—D. H. Mahogany.
Secretary—A. B. Commerford.
Tyler—G. W. Valentine.
Trustees—A. P. Bryant, J. W. Rogers, T. J. Smith.

Mr. Lewis Brown, of this city, went to New Haven yesterday to listen to the joint competitive debate between Harvard and Yale Colleges, to come off last evening. Mr. J. Stacy Brown was one of the three selected by Harvard to uphold its side of the discussion. To Mr. Brown was assigned the closing argument, which might be called the place of honor. The father is justly proud of the honors won by the son.

The Republicans will hold a grand rally at the Opera House next Tuesday evening, March 29th, which probably will be addressed by ex-Representative Horr, of Michigan, Senator Aldrich and perhaps the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Brown. A second rally will be held the night before election, April 5th, which will be addressed by ex-Speaker Reed, and others. The party is holding big meetings all over the State.

Rev. W. N. Ackley, of Narragansett Pier, a gentleman well known in Newport, will go abroad in June on a six weeks' tour. He has organized a party of ladies and gentlemen who will make the tour with him. They will travel through England, Wales, France, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium. Will sail on the Rhine, and perhaps also visit Ireland, Scotland and Italy. It will be a fine trip.

Mr. Wm. S. Lawton has greatly improved the appearance of his market both outside and in. He has painted the outside a pure white which makes it stand out very conspicuous as compared with the surrounding buildings all of which are painted dark.

Schooner Robert Ingle Carter, of the Reynolds line, Capt. Peaks, parted her chains while riding out a storm off Chatham, Mass., Saturday, and had to be beached, but was subsequently floated without damage. She was bound from Philadelphia for Boston with coal.

Mr. Wm. S. Lawton has been confined to his home for several days by illness.

Mr. A. P. Bryant is seriously ill at his residence on Malbone avenue.

A Fine Residence.

There is no handsomer, more commodiously arranged or better built year-round residence in Newport than that now being built on Kay street for Mr. Anthony S. Sherman. It is being built for a home, and as such is provided with every convenience and attraction which the excellent taste of the owner could suggest and the ingenuity of the architect provide.

It is well located on the west side of Kay street, on the site of Colonel Neil's former residence, just north of the Tooker villa, and is a large, roomy looking structure, with broad piazzas on the front and north sides, and ornamented with spacious bays, inviting loggias, handsome gables and a commanding tower.

The main entrance opens from the end of the piazza on the north side into a large vestibule, handsomely finished in quartered oak, with mosaic tile floor, and lighted by a large cathedral glass window of special design. From the vestibule you pass into the main hall which is finished in quartered oak with four feet paneled wainscotings and beamed ceilings paneled with carved ornaments.

Connected with this hall, either by sliding or double doors, are the parlor, reception room, library and dining room. The parlor measures 18½ by 20 feet and has a large plate glass bay window looking on to Kay street. It is finished in white and gold with a handsomely carved mantel reaching to and forming a part of the cornice of the same material; the ceiling is beautifully frescoed. Heavy and handsomely paneled sliding doors connect the parlor with the library which is on the south front corner and for which the base of the tower forms a large bow window of plate glass. This room measures 17 by 18 feet and is finished in mahogany with four feet wainscotings, paneled in handsome design. An elaborate mantel, of the same material and after the same general design, reaches to the ceiling which is beamed, with festooned panels.

The reception room which is on the north side of the house, across from the parlor, measures 16 by 17 feet and is lighted by three large plate glass windows. This room is finished in cherry, wainscoted four feet high and has a beam ceiling elaborately paneled, and the mantel, like those in the other rooms, extends to the top of the room and is handsomely decorated.

The dining-room is on the south side of the building, just back of the library, and it is elegantly finished in quartered oak, the wainscoting being four feet high and handsomely paneled. It has a beam ceiling with frescoed panels and a broad oak mantel of unique design. It is lighted by a large bay window of plate glass.

Back of the dining-room is a butler's pantry, measuring about 10x10 feet, with quartered oak counters, sliding sash, etc., and this pantry opens into the kitchen, 17x15 feet, finished in white wood with hard pine floor. A lavatory, finished in cherry with four feet wainscoting, opens from the back hall.

The main stair case, which leads from the front hall, is five feet wide, of easy rise, and a very handsome affair. It is of quartered oak, like the hall finish, and its balustrade is of unique design. The second floor is finished throughout in white wood, excepting the bathroom which is in ash, and each of the four bed-rooms, which are very large, is provided with an open fire-place and handsome wood mantel. The north front chamber opens upon a loggia as does also the second story hall. On the third floor are three large chambers and a billiard room.

The house is to be heated throughout with hot air. Every room has an electric bell connection. The floors in the main hall and in each of the four principal rooms in the first story, are hard wood—oak and cherry—laid in design, and each of these four rooms has an open fireplace.

The house is being built by Mr. Robert W. Curry from plans and specifications prepared by Mr. J. D. Johnston, architect.

Mrs. Lydia C., wife of Mr. George H. Wilmarth, died quite suddenly last Saturday at her residence on Ayrault street, and her funeral was solemnized on Monday. Mrs. Wilmarth was a most estimable lady and her sudden death caused many mourners.

Professor Wheeler, chemist at the Experimental Station at Kingston, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on plant life Thursday evening, before the Newport Horticultural Society at Mercury Hall.

It is understood that Dr. H. Gordon MacKaye has tendered his resignation as City Physician, a position to which he was elected over Dr. Turner at the beginning of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ward, nee Child, have returned from their wedding tour and are "at home" at the corner of Mary and Division streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Casttoff, of Providence, have been in town this week, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Thatcher T. Bowler.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

Cowper's Portrait of an Apostolic Preacher.

The pulpit, therefore, (and I name it, fill'd
With solemn awe, that bids me well beware
With what intent I touch that holy thing)—
Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause.
There stands the messenger of truth: there stands
The legate of the skies!—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear.
By him the violated law speaks out
Its thunders; and by him in strains as sweet
As angels use, the gospel whispers peace.
He establishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart,
And, arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms
Bright as his own, and trains, by every rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
The sacramental host of God's elect!

I venerate the man, whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof,
That he is honest in the sacred cause.
To such I render more than mere respect,
Whose actions say, that they respect themselves.

Would I describe a preacher, such as Paul,
Were he on earth, would hear, approve, and own,
Paul should himself direct me. I would trace
His master-strokes, and draw from his design,
I would express him simple; grave, sincere;
In doctrine uncorrupt; in language plain;
And plain in manner; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture: much impressed
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men.
Behold the picture!—Is it like?—Like whom?
The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again; pronounce a text;
Cry—hem; and, reading what they never wrote,
Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,
And, with a well-bred whisper, close the scene!

In man or woman, but far most in man,
And most of all in man that ministers
And serves the altar, in my soul I loathe
All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn;
Object of my implacable disgust.
What!—will a man play tricks, will he indulge
A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, fashionable mien,
And pretty face, in presence of his God?
Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes,
As with the diamond on his lily hand,
And play his brilliant parts before my eyes,
When I am hungry for the bread of life?
He mocks his Maker, prostitutes and shames
His noble office, and, instead of truth,
Displaying his own beauty, starves his flock.
Therefore, avaunt all attitude and stare,
And start theatric, practised at the glass!
I seek divine simplicity in him
Who handles things divine; and all besides,
Though learned with labor, and though much admired
By curious eyes and judgments ill informed
To me is odious as the nasal twang
Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,
Misled by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the prest nostril, spectacle bestrid.

He that negotiates between God and man,
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
Of lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and to address
The skittish fancy with facetious tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
So did not Paul. Direct me to a quip,
Or merry turn, in all he ever wrote,
And I consent you take it for your text,
Your only one, till sides and benches fail.
No: he was serious in a serious cause,
And understood too well the weighty terms
That he had taken in charge. He would not stoop
To conquer those by jocular exploits,
Whom truth and soberness assailed in vain.

A Clergyman's Address to Married Persons at the Altar, Delivered a Hundred Years ago.

The duties between man and wife are various and important. They suppose the union not of persons only, but also and principally of affections It is not of joining of hands, but of hearts, which constitutes marriage in the sight of God. This alone brings and preserves the sexes together, and both sanctifies and perfects this most solemn and sacred connection. But where this is wanting, the mere cohabitation of man and woman, in spite of all the ceremonies in the world, is nothing better than a legal prostitution. The office says, and with great propriety, that, so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow, are not joined together of God, neither is the matrimony lawful.

See, then, that no motive of interest or convenience deceive you into a notion that you love one another while you do not. It is not the bare form of vowing in the most solemn manner at the altar, that can possibly give a sanction to falsehood, or render innocent such mercenary lies.

Trifle not, I charge you, in this awful instance, with the God of nature, truth, your own hearts, and your own comfort! Surely of all kinds and degrees of prostitution, that which screens itself under cover of the law, is the most criminal; and she who gives her hand to the man whom she does not in fact prefer to the whole world, is almost as worthless to all intents and purposes as a common prostitute. God never winks at the violations of nature, nor suffers it to take place with impunity. But this must be the case in every marriage where mutual attachment is wanting. And that family is uniformly cursed with the most substantial wretchedness, where there subsists no love between the heads of it.

You, who are the husband, must treat your wife with delicacy and discretion. Nothing in nature is so endearing, so winning, so captivating as tenderness; nothing creates aversion so soon, so strong, so inveterate, as rudeness, indifference, or disrespect. She is the weaker vessel, and depends on you for protection and comfort, in all her difficulties. For your sake she has left her friends, her connections, and all the world, and should she meet with a tyrant instead of a lover, she may repent of this day as long as she lives. Never become nor insult her; and as you wish to keep your own temper and peace, ruffle not her's: for crossness and asperity, especially when they settle into moroseness and ill-nature, are the qualities of a savage, not of a christian. Never, on any pretence whatever, squander that in dress, drinking, or dissipation, which you should lay by for the benefit of your family. By all the laws of God and man, of justice and love, they have an exclusive claim on whatever you can earn; and every unnecessary indulgence, which you give apart from them, is at their expense and injury. Consult your wife, especially on all cases of difficulty; it is her interest as well as duty, to give you the best advice she can. Never keep her ignorant of your circumstances: this has been the undoing of millions of families. The wife who deserves the name, will never fail to economize, when she knows that her partner's circumstances require it. Be not much uneasy though the world should sometimes think she has her full share of influence. Women of good sense seldom abuse their husband's confidence. And you will see few happy families in which the wife is either a slave or a cypher.

Mutual happiness is your mutual object; yield therefore to one another. Be ye equally yoked, is the command of God; let neither seek basely to throw an undue weight on the other's shoulders. Suffer no interference from any quarter whatever to interrupt your harmony: you are connected for life.—Nothing can separate your fate in this world; O let nothing divide your affections. Regard each other with the fullest confidence; the least spark of suspicion from either, must forever blast the comfort of both. There can be no harmony where there is no faith.

A wife should not only love her husband, but on every occasion show him all the attention in her power. Study by every means to make his home comfortable and inviting. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also, and a man's presence, as well as his heart, will always be there most, where he has the most pleasure. And I will venture to assert it as a fact incontestible, that he who finds his home a paradise, will seldom stroll into the wilderness of the world. While on the other hand, a scolding wife and a hot house have driven many a wretched husband to a tavern, where cards, women, and wine have sealed his own and the destruction of his family.

In a word, be habitually loving and kind to one another. Have no separate secrets, nor allow yourselves any airs of mystery; but open out your whole hearts to each other. Conceal as much as possible one another's foibles, and cultivate habits of affability, forbearance, and good nature. Never be sullen, or in a pet with each other, especially in the presence of strangers. And, to say all in all, love and live together as the heirs of glory; and may the richest blessings of Almighty God be your mutual portion both in this world and in the next.

The "members meeting" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Thursday evening, was a very enjoyable affair. Mr. F. M. Hammett presided and a programme of vocal and instrumental music and some excellent slight-of-hand work was followed by a collation served by the ladies of the auxiliary.

Mrs. Mary Matthews and her daughter, Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, of Boston, have been at Muenchinger's this week. Their handsome new villa now in course of erection by Mr. J. D. Johnston on Bellevue avenue is to be ready for their occupancy the coming season.

Rev. Mahlon Van Horne, representing Stone Mill Lodge, No. 3, and Mr. Collins S. Burrill, representing Boyer Lodge, No. 8, attended a special meeting of Eureka Grand Lodge in Providence Monday night.

The committee of the Artillery Company have arranged for a concert by the Ranime Concert Company of Providence, with readings by Annie Scratton Hough, to be given at the armory next Friday evening.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday evening, Alderman Waters presiding, it was voted to change the time of the final canvas for the April election from Saturday, April 2, to Monday, April 4, at 10 A. M.

Professor and Raphael Pumpelly will spend the coming season at Dublin, N. H., as usual, they having rented their cottage on Gibbs avenue to Mrs. Emeline Dore, of New York.

Rev. Frank Woods Baker, at one time rector of Zion Episcopal church in this city, made a brief stop in Newport Monday, while en route from Boston to his home in Kentucky.

The "Dame House" No. 78 Broadway has been leased for a term of years by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, to Mrs. Mary Lewin, who will run it as a boarding house.

Mr. Charles S. Plummer is again at his place in Rogers' music store, after an absence of three weeks on account of la grippe.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have rented for Mr. John R. Ford his cottage on Harrison avenue to Mr. Mason Jones, of New York, for the coming season.

Rev. Dr. Randolph, of the Central Baptist church, and Rev. J. M. Craig, of the Presbyterian church, will exchange pulpits tomorrow.

The estate No. 460 Thames street was sold at auction Monday, by Thos. Burlingham, to John T. Reagan for $2,610.

A heavy rainfall on Wednesday succeeded in carrying off most of the snow that had lingered from last week.

Hon. J. C. Knight, of Providence, who owns a cottage on Bellevue avenue, has been in town this week.

The members of Hose Company No. 6 propose to dedicate their new house with a banquet April 4.

Mr. A. O'D. Taylor has let a store at No. 21 Market square, for Mrs. Elizabeth Engs to Mr. Joseph G. Stevens.

Mr. Angus McLeod, of the Boston store, has returned from his trip South.

Mr. F. B. Coggeshall has been housed this week by illness.

Capt. Lawton Coggeshall is convalescent.

Poetry.

The Reformer.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

All grim and soiled and brown with tan,
I saw a Strong One in his wrath,
Breaking the goodly vessels of man
Along his path.

The church, beneath her trembling dome,
Essayed in vain her ghostly charm;
Wealth shook within its gilded home
With strange alarm.

Fraud from his secret chambers fled
Before the sunlight bursting in;
Sloth drew her pillow o'er her head
To drown the din.

"Spare," Art implored, "yon holy pile;
That grand, old, time-worn turret spire;"
Meek Reverence, kneeling in the aisle,
Cried out, "Forbear!"

Gray-bearded Use, who deaf and blind,
Groped for his old accustomed stone,
Leaned on his staff and wept to find
His seat o'erthrown.

Young Romance raised his dreamy eyes,
O'erhung with palsy locks of gold—
"Why smite," he asked in sad surprise,
"The fair, the old?"

Yet louder rang the Strong One's stroke,
Yet nearer flashed his axe's gleam,
Shuddering and sick of heart I woke,
As from a dream.

I looked; aside the dust-cloud rolled—
The Water scene! the Builder, too;
Up-springing from the ruined Old
I saw the New.

'Twas but the ruin of the bad—
The wasting of the wrong and ill;
Whate'er of good the old time had
Was living still.

Calm grew the brows of him I feared;
The frown which awed me passed away,
And left behind a smile which cheered
Like breaking day.

Growth wisest for the lesson given,
I fear no longer, for I know
That where the share is deepest driven
The best fruits grow.

The outworn rite, the old abuse,
The pious fraud transparent grown,
The good held captive in the use
Of wrong alone—

These wait their doom, from that great law
Which makes the past time serve today;
And fresher life the world shall draw
From their decay.

God works in all things, all obey
His first propulsion from the night.
Wake thou and watch! the world is gray
With morning light.

Flow On, Swift Stream.

BY W. E. H. LECKY.

Flow on, swift stream, amid the flowers,
Flow on, and dance with joy,
And tell me of the happy hours
When I was yet a boy.
I watched thee with the loved ones then,
Now all alone I come again
To wander by the river;
And I am old and they are gone,
But it, unchanged, is gliding on
As young and bright as ever.

Unchanged it seems, yet who can say
The water's ceaseless motion?
The little waves of yesterday
Today have reached the ocean;
Unmarked, unmissed, they swiftly fly
Unmarked, unmissed, we, too, must die,
And leave the mighty river,
Where youth, and joy, and love, and strife,
And all the various modes of life,
Flow on unchanged forever.

—[The Spectator.

Selected Tale.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Tom Barclay and Elizabeth Murray never understood each other very well, and yet they had been engaged for a year. They had known each other long before the engagement, too, but, although a man seldom quite understands a woman, Tom was even more dense in this respect than most men, and Elizabeth, more difficult than most women for any man to comprehend, unconscious of the fact, wondered at Tom's many failures in this direction.

They were very good friends, however, and thought they loved each other—had even said so in strict confidence—and, as I said, were engaged to be married. In fact, Miss Murray was already at the mercy of dressmakers and milliners, for it was December—late December—and the wedding was set for the 10th of January.

One night, the dressmakers and milliners having kindly waived their claims for a few hours, Mr. Barclay called to see his prospective bride. He was not in the best possible humor; an ugly east wind drove the sleet into his face as he walked the few blocks from the cable cars to Miss Murray's home, for Tom thought too much of his horses to take them out on such a night; a man had failed him in an important business engagement, and it is quite possible that he was a trifle bilious; at all events, he was about as cross as he ever allowed himself to become.

Now it happened that Elizabeth was nearly worn out with the turmoil incident to the preparations for a fashionable wedding. She was nervous and irritable; probably the east wind affected her also. She needed someone to smooth her hair, talk tender, comforting words—in short, pet her until she was rested; for the woman never yet lived who did not like occasional petting.

Now, Thomas Barclay was not a demonstrative man, and petting was something out of his line. How was he to know, especially in his unamiable mood, that the young girl soon to be his wife was in no condition to meet impatience patiently.

"Thank fortune," he said graciously, kissing her as a matter of course, and dropping into a chair, "this dressmaking row will soon be over. I've scarcely seen you for a month. I won't have a dressmaker on the place after we're married."

Mr. Barclay did not mean anything by this speech; it was simply an ebullition of temper, and Elizabeth should have met it as such; it suited her mood, however, to retort with:

"Indeed! I mean to have a dressmaker in the house all the time."

"I wouldn't if I were you," disagreeably, "especially against my wishes."

"And I should," he returned, defiantly.

"Well——" then common sense asserted itself, and he laughed. "Do you know, Beth, we are just ready to quarrel about nothing? My wife will probably do as she pleases."

Miss Murray did not smile. She was morbidly sensitive, and an ugly thought had lodged in her brain. She said quietly:

"Tom, I don't like that remark of yours at all. I wonder if it is possible that after our marriage you would attempt to coerce me in the least?"

Tom was obstinate. It would have been better not to have asked that question. He said:

"A woman promises to obey when she marries."

"Not always; the word is frequently left out of the marriage service. It would be better left out of ours."

"Do you mean that you will not obey," asked he, looking at her, curiously.

"Just that."

"A man is the head of the family; it is the wife's duty to obey."

"So I have heard. I never thought of marriage in this light before—a bondage. It seems to me that a woman's freedom is something not to be given up lightly. I have not been dictated to since I left school, and do not believe that I should take it kindly. Tom, I don't believe I want to marry you, or anybody; why," with a sudden flash of passion, "if you laid a command on me after our marriage, I really believe I should hate you."

It crossed Tom's mind that it might be as well for a man to curb his temper until after the wedding day. He rose, walked across the room, pushed aside the heavy curtains and looked out. The prospect was not pleasing; the sky was black, and the driving sleet pelted against the plate glass. He came back to where Miss Murray sat looking into the fire, apparently lost in thought.

"Elizabeth, I thought you loved me."

"Did you? I thought so, too, though I have been told often enough that I didn't."

"Who told you so?"

"Mamma, for one. Aunt Clare, for another. You see, mamma married papa for love when he was a poor man, and Aunt Clare's husband died before the honeymoon was over. She mourns him yet. They always said I didn't know the first principles of love; perhaps they were right."

Mr. Barclay was never so thoroughly astonished in his twenty-eight years of life; he asked, rather stiffly:

"Will you kindly state why you engaged yourself to me?"

"Well, Tom, I always liked you. We've known each other for years. Our families are intimate. What more natural than that you, the only son, and I, the only daughter, should marry? Besides," with a little break in the clear voice, "until tonight I thought you loved me."

Tom pulled his chair close to Elizabeth's and draw her head down to his shoulder. He ought to have done that earlier in the evening. Then he said:

"My dear, what possesses you? You know I love you."

For an instant the yellow head rested where he had placed it. Then Miss Murray drew herself away and arose to her feet.

"No, Tom. It is too late to make me believe that. We are not fitted to make each other happy. I am quite certain of it. Let us break off our engagement."

"And all on account of that confounded speech of mine about a dressmaker!" he exclaimed, savagely.

"Not entirely that. I feel that you do not love me, and something tells me that I ought not to be your wife."

Mr. Barclay, man like, loved the woman who was slipping away from him at this moment better than ever before, and he had loved her always, in his way; he had made a mistake in not showing his affection more plainly.

"Beth," he said, "forgive me. I didn't mean't it. I was a brute. As my wife you will be free as air; you must know that. Think a moment; it is not an unpardonable offence, is it?"

"I tell you it is not because of what you said," she reiterated. "It is because I know you do not love me, and that I am not at all sure that I love you."

Mr. Barclay's temper began to rise again. He remarked:

"This is a nice statement for a man to hear three weeks before his marriage."

"Much nicer that it would be three weeks after," she retorted. "The invitations are not out; no one outside of our families know that the day was set. I will take my theory," she added with a smile, "and go to Italy. Take your ring, Tom, and say good-by," drawing off the diamond.

Mechanically Tom dropped the circlet into his pocket. Suddenly he took a step toward her, caught her in his arms, kissed her once, twice, three times, with all the passion of a man who loves, then, releasing her, turned and left the room, while Miss Murray, white and trembling, sank into her chair, hid her face and cried bitterly.

* * * * * * *

Much to Elizabeth's surprise, Mr. Barclay made no attempt to see or speak to her again. She explained where it was necessary:

"Mr. Barclay and I have changed our minds."

A month later she and Aunt Clare were outward bound for Italy for their goal. The balance of the winter and the following spring and summer were spent roaming from place to place. Then one of those financial cyclones called a panic swept over the United States, and Miss Murray and her aunt were called home. Thomas Barclay, though a young man, was a large dealer in coffee, teas and spices. His was one of a dozen firms that failed that autumn. Dishonest and unfortunate creditors had cost him $100,000. But that cut no figure in settling up his own affairs. He cleared his stables, sold every inch of his real estate, and when his own creditors were paid dollar for dollar Mr. Barclay had a clean conscience, a stainless record and $5,000 in cash.

He went west, and Miss Murray heard no more of him. Her father, an importer of silks and foreign fabrics, curtailed expenses and, aided by a generous loan from Aunt Clare, weathered the storm.

One summer two years later Elizabeth and her mother joined a party who were going to make a tour of the northwest, penetrating even the wilds of Alaska before their return.

It was in Portland that Miss Murray met with an accident, and a treacherous banana peeling was to blame for it. She had gone out alone to make some small purchases, and, stepping on the deceitful peel, would have fallen headlong had not a gentleman just behind her caught her in his arms. Almost fainting with the pain of a badly sprained ankle Miss Murray looked into Mr. Barclay's gray eyes.

"Tom—Mr. Barclay!" she stammered, fighting the faintness that nearly overcame her, and then rallying enough to understand that Tom was asking anxiously, "Are you hurt?" "My ankle is sprained," she said, with white lips.

A crowd was gathering. A gentleman offered his assistance, and Elizabeth was taken to the nearest store, while Tom called a carriage and then accompanied her home.

In spite of the pain Miss Murray could not help looking at the man who was to have been her husband. That individual met her eyes and said:

"Well?"

Miss Murray blushed painfully, conscious that she had been staring.

"It is so long since I have seen you, and we used to be such good friends," she replied gently.

"Whose fault is it that you have not seen me for so long?" he demanded, and then, noting her failing color and pale lips, he said: "What a brute I am to question you so when you are suffering such pain! I was never gentle enough to win your love, Beth."

"Did you ever try, Tom?"

"I thought I did."

"Didn't you take everything for granted—that you loved me and that I cared for you, and that in the course of human events it was natural and proper that we should get married?"

"Perhaps so," he answered quietly; and then the carriage stopped, the driver was at the door, and Elizabeth was carried up to her room.

It was an obstinate, ugly sprain, and held its victim a prisoner for six long weeks. The party went on to Alaska, leaving Mrs. Murray and her daughter at the hotel, and, quite as a matter of course, Tom Barclay called often. He was wonderfully gentle toward the woman who had refused to be his wife. Elizabeth did not know that he was trying to win her love, but Mrs. Murray was well aware of that fact, and well satisfied, too. Tom was established in the old business in Portland and again on the road to wealth. She had always liked him, and shrewdly suspected that his presence on this planet had something to do with her daughter's strange indifference to certain brilliant matrimonial chances.

As for Elizabeth she was utterly content and happy during the period of invalidism that confined her to the house. What cared she for the beauties of Alaska, of which her friends wrote such glowing descriptions. Did she not have long talks with Tom every other evening? Though she took care that he knew nothing of her quickening heart beats and bounding pulses whenever he approached.

Elizabeth had been able to walk for a week. Her friends were due in two days on their return trip, and she and her mother were to join them and start immediately for home.

Mr. Barclay asked the convalescent to take a ride with him. He was 31, Elizabeth 25. Mrs. Murray did not think a chaperon necessary; neither did Tom; they went alone.

They were far better acquainted than in the days when they were engaged. Miss Murray admired the honest courage, the persevering independence with which her friend was rebuilding his fortune, and Tom loved her as he always had, and as he always would, and had learned to show his affection in many of the thousand ways that delight a woman's heart.

They talked of the scenery, of her accident, and then of the coming parting. Suddenly Tom exclaimed:

"Oh, Beth, my darling, give me a word of hope before you go! You were mistaken in the old days. I always loved you, and now that we have met again I cannot let you go out of my life forever?"

"If you always loved me, why have you been silent all these years?" inquired Elizabeth.

"Because I was stunned that night when I left you, realizing that by my own stupid blundering I lost you. Then I set myself to do a penance. I said, 'I will wait five years; if another wins her I shall know that she could never love me; if not, perhaps I will try again to gain her love; perhaps I shall better know her.' You know the rest. The crash came. I had to come west and begin over. I am not as rich as I was then, but there is every prospect that I shall be, and I know, Beth, that money makes no difference. I can give you everything you want, even the dressmaker, and indeed, indeed, darling, that speech of mine was only the outcome of bad temper, and"—hesitatingly—"perhaps I understand a woman's moods a little better now than then."

There was a short silence, while Mr. Barclay, having made his plea, waited for the verdict. At length Elizabeth said softly:

"Perhaps I loved you then, Tom. I could never care for any one else. I always compared other men with you, to their disadvantage. If you care to come, after some time, I will be your wife."

Out of an inner pocket Tom took a tiny morrocco case, and opening it, Miss Murray saw the solitaire that had been her engagement ring.

"I have always carried it with me," he said simply, "because you had worn it."

Somehow the tears sprang into Elizabeth's eyes when he slipped it on her finger.

Mrs. Murray was not at all surprised when her daughter announced with several blushes that she was going to marry Thomas Barclay.

"I always thought you would," that lady replied calmly.

The next winter Tom went east after his bride. They are happier than they would have been without that quarrel, a blending of comedy and high tragedy, but it does not follow that any one should go and do likewise.—[St Paul Globe.

Don't let your child keep you awake tonight coughing, but get a bottle of Dr. Bough's Cough and Lung Balsam. A sure cure for all coughs, colds, croup or whooping cough. Price 25 cents.

Diphtheria has often been cured with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, when doctors gave it up.

At Pittsburg 700 flint glass workers won a strike against change in rules.

A friend in need is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, more families should know it and use it.

Fifty tank steamers are now carrying oil in bulk from this country to Europe.

"I could not get my coat on, but Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cured my rheumatic pains.

In the fiscal year 1891 the expenditures for pensions aggregated $118,435,831.

Do not go travelling without a bottle of Salvation Oil. It cures a bruise at once. 25c.

Good peat in Germany furnishes a cellulose which is valuable to paper makers.

An eastern man advertises for a bar to open oysters with a reference. Oysters do not generally obtain references, but millions can truthfully testify to the miraculous power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It knows of no such word as "fail."

The textile workers' national convention was held in New York on March 11th.

Mr. S. G. Curtis, Worcester, Mass., Reports:

I used 300 lbs. of H. J. Baker & Bro.'s Special Potato Manure on three-fourths of an acre of land without manure. The soil was in good condition. Grass the year before, then took off a crop of Hungarian, followed with potatoes this spring. The first part of the season was dry, but I harvested 250 bushels from the three-fourths of an acre of good smooth potatoes, all good for market, no small ones. I like the fertilizer so well that I shall continue its use.

It is reported that iron has been sold as low as $8.50 in Birmingham, Ala., for cash.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR!

It won't cost you one-half as much. Do not delay. Send two 3-cent stamps for postage and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its cause and home cure. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

Cuba is a sweet place. The sugar crop of the island of Cuba is 875,000 tons this year.

THAT BABY OF MINE.

A nettle, three months ago had the salt rheum so bad that his head was a mass of sores, and I had begun to lose all hopes of raising him. A druggist recommended Sulphur Bitters, and today he is as fat and chipper as any baby you ever saw, and he has not a sore on his head, and just think that after paying out so much, that a few dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters should cure him.—Mrs. J. C. Hill, Lowell.

New York Knights of Labor silk ribbon weavers expect to have 2,000 members before long.

Air Prows.

V-shaped contrivances, to be placed on the front of engines of fast express trains, are the latest scheme to get more speed, by overcoming much of the natural resistance of the air to the front of the locomotive. The plow extends from a few inches above the track to the top of the smokestack, the sharp edge, of course, in front. "Shoveling fog" is a common expression among railroad men, but plowing wind is a new thing in railroad agriculture.—[English Mechanic.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

S.S. Department.

Sunday School Lesson—March, 27.

REVIEW.

The plan at present of the International Sunday School Committee is to consider eleven lessons, then have a review of them for the twelfth, while the thirteenth is an additional lesson. For this quarter Lessons Twelve and Thirteen have changed places, but hereafter the change will not occur.

For a recapitulation of the eleven lessons we quote the Sunday School Times:

Lessons 1-6 are drawn from Isaiah's writings, and may be treated as a separate group.

Lesson 1.—This presents a general view of "The King and His Kingdom." Of the King his qualifications and his word are shown; of his kingdom its blessedness and its glories are presented.

Lesson 2.—This lesson passes beyond the points of the previous view and displays the "Joy of the King's Subjects." First their song bursts joyously upon the ear; then follow two pictures displaying the King and his enemies and the King and his friends.

Lesson 3.—Further attention is now paid to the two classes just discussed; for God's word is intended to benefit men, whether loyal or disloyal to their Lord. "Woe to the King's Foes" is considered: (1) in itself, (2) in contrast with the honors of the King's friends, and (3) in its outcome of destruction to the perverse.

Lesson 4.—The loyal class is next viewed under the topic, "Help for the King's Servants." The prayer of his servant Hezekiah brings quick and effective response from the King, and Hezekiah's oppressors are completely overthrown.

Lesson 5.—But these victories are not won without pains and pangs. We see, therefore, "The King in His sufferings." These were "among men," with whom his lot was cast; "for others," he bearing their sins and sorrows; and "to save," for his prime work was to "save his people from their sins."

Lesson 6.—The channel for the outflow of grace from the King being effectually opened by his sufferings, men are now "Called by the King." And his calls include all the various phases of solicitation which are likely to prevail. Invitations and promises, and preparations and encouragements, are here, and all are beautifully adapted to win from alienation and bring into fellowship with the King over all.

Lessons 7-10 are from the prophecies of Jeremiah, and, like the group from Isaiah, may be treated separately.

Lesson 7.—To win back an alien people there is presented a gratious display of "The King's Covenant." Its basis, its terms and its permanence are severally set forth in most attractive form.

Lesson 8.—But the King's clemency is not appreciated by all. Many spurn it, as did Jehoiakim, who is here set forth as an instance of "Spurning the King's message." That message is sent to him and spurned by him; but his bitterness does not appal God, whose message is perpetuated in spite of Jehoiakim, and whose wrath that puny ruler justly incurred.

Lesson 9.—Another phase of human opposition to God here appears in the act of "Persecuting the King's messenger." Jeremiah is arrested and abused. Then he is consulted, by the weakling ruler of the land, and by him favored to some extent, though in a cowardly way.

Lesson 10.—Judgments from the King" fall at last upon a wicked and hardened people. Jerusalem is captured, Zedekiah is sorely afflicted, and Judah, the land of promise, is desolated.

Lesson 11 is from the writings of Ezekiel, the prophet of captivity. He completes the trio of great prophets studied this quarter. In the midst of their desolation he tells of "Gifts from the King" both personal and national, the essence of which is Divine sympathy with the afflicted exiles and world-wide fame for their restoration and final blessedness.

The entire series of lesson shows how true is the angel's promise to Mary, as cited in the Golden Text for the quarter: "He shall reign over the house of Jacob forever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end."

Ocean No Longer Trackless.

We speak of the ocean as "trackless." It is so no longer. If two vessels sail from New York for Calcutta, they will, if intelligently navigated, follow so nearly the same course that their paths, if plotted on a chart, will hardly diverge by fifty miles at any point. The same is true of every other route. Let us consider the case of a vessel bound to New York from Liverpool. Her captain might, if prepared for a constant battle against adverse winds and currents and winter gales, select a route not very different from that followed by ocean steamers between those ports. Otherwise he would follow the southern route laid down by the Sailing Directors; and after beating to the westward a few hundred miles to make sure of clearing the coast of Spain, would shape a course to the southward, passing as far west of Maderia as the westerly winds of those latitudes will permit. Between Maderia and the Canaries, but a few hundred miles to the westward of both, he would fan his way across the baffling "Calms of Cancer," and pick up the northeast trades. With these astern and freshening every mile, he would sweep down to the south and west, and when well over toward the West Indies, haul up to the northward toward Bermuda. Here he would have to work again across the Calms of Cancer, and then, with the uncertain but probably westerly winds of our Atlantic coast, and with the Gulf Stream in his favor, he would stand on and make his port, having sailed 4,500 miles between two ports less than 3,000 miles apart, but with winds and current, almost uniformly favorable, and with fine and bracing weather.—[Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

As Many Divorces as Marriages.

M. Jules Simon thinks the day is near at hand in France when there will be as many divorces as marriages. When asked, many years ago, why he did not like to marry, the French workingman answered: "I would marry if I could get a divorce when I thought it necessary." Now that divorce has been introduced, however, the number of marriages has failed to increase, and the number of separations grows from year to year. In 1880 the number of marriages in France was 3,002 less than in 1889. In 1881 there were 1,657 divorces to 10,000 marriages; in 1890 there were 5,457 divorces to 10,000 marriages.—[London Figaro.

Are free all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

The two foes to human happiness are pain and boredom.

The National Valhalla.

The old hall of the House of Representatives, in which chamber the reputations of Clay, Calhoun, Webster and other great statesmen of the past were made, is now the National Valhalla. Each State has been invited to send to the Capitol and have placed in the hall statues of two of its greatest and noblest citizens. Few of the States have responded. Maine has sent but one—William King. When it arrived, Mr. Blaine was a Senator, and it will be recalled what mortal affront he offered grandames Hoar and Dawes when he sailed into Massachusetts in regular Blaine style because of Massachusetts' Copperheadism during the war of 1812. When Blaine dies Maine will send his statue as a companion piece to that of her first Governor. Michigan has sent Cass; Vermont, Ethan Allen and Collamer; Connecticut, Roger Sherman and Trumbul (Brother Jonathan); Pennsylvania, Muhlenburg, first Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat. New York has sent three—Livingston, George Clinton and Alexander Hamilton; Oregon has sent Baker; Virginia has sent Washington and Jefferson, the hand and brain of '76; Massachusetts, Sam Adams and John Winthrop; Illinois, Lincoln, and she will send Grant; New Jersey has sent Stockton and Phil Kearny; Rhode Island, General Green and Roger Williams; Ohio, William Allen and Garfield. In niches here and there are busts of Crawford, the sculptor; Lincoln, Kosciusko and Count Pulaski. One of these days Kentucky will send John C. Breckinridge and Mississippi will send Jeff Davis, but that day is not yet, and perhaps will not be during this century. Virginia is the only Southern State that has responded to the invitation, and New Hampshire is the only New England State that has failed to respond. Ohio, Illinois and Michigan are the only Western States that have responded.—[Louisville Courier Journal.

Hard Lot of German Women.

"Germany is a man's country," said a titled German lady. "Men will die for their sweethearts, but their wives must live for them. If you marry a poor man he expects you to blacken his boots. If you wed a rich man he expects you to do the same mentally. A German girl is well-educated in books, needlework and housekeeping. She seems bright enough until she settles down into a 'hausmutter,' with few ideas beyond her kitchen and nursery and no topics of conversation except the iniquity of her servants and the extravagance of her neighbors. The result is that the women are inferior to the men, and the men argumentative, self opinionated and egotistical. And they all believe, from the Kaiser down, that women were created simply to cater to their fancies and bring more men into the world for other women to wait upon. Our actors are always better than our actresses, our tenors and barytones outshine our sopranos and contraltos, even our men ballet dancers are more agile than their short skirted colleagues, and in the great land of scholars and philosophers and writers there are fewer women of note in educational or literary standing than in any of the other civilized countries."

She Couldn't Get Married.

The Boston Herald says: A Leominster housekeeper while looking over some old letters of her great-grandmother ran across the following:

"DEAR, GOOD JOHN—We shall have to put off our marriage, mother is making such an awful fuss about it. I don't want to a bit, now we are published, but I have to. She says you ain't old enough and I don't know anything, and then there is so much expense about it. Now, John, just think of it. My dress will be only nine shillings ($1.50), and my new calfskin shoes would do. She says you shan't marry me until you can keep two cows of your own. Father is willing and says he will give us the sheep, but mother says he shan't, and you know she always carries the day. Darn it! I wish she could never have got married herself. Now, John, let us stick to each other. I shall be eighteen in about ten months more. Now, you will hold on, won't you, John? Come Sunday night with the gray horse and shay, and we will ride out and talk it over. Good night.

MARY.

Rev. William Hollinshed

Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted With Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity."

WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

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"Brilliant" Poppy, packet ..... 15c.
Roses, Walsh and DeGraw, both for 50c.
6 Rare Chrysanthemums, each 50c., 3 for $2.50
6 Choice Geraniums, each 25c., 4 for 1.00
Sweet Corn "Golden Nugget," packet 15c.
Garden Pea "Charmer," packet ..... 15c.
Potato "American Wonder," per lb., 30c.
Pansies, our superb strain, look almost human, packet ..... 50c.
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Any one not now a subscriber can have Vick's MAGAZINE one year free, who orders $1 worth from the above before May 1st.

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Green Mountain Farm Butter,

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12-5

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Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

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11-23

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Sunday trips will be resumed commencing April 3.

For tickets and staterooms apply at the New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, ticket agent.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

—THE WICKFORD ROUTE—

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York,

In Effect MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1892.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 10.30 A. M., arrive at New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.26 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence, 12.26 P. M.; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 4.30 P. M., arrive at New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.13 P. M.

Leave Newport, 8.15 P. M., arrive at Providence at 10.20 P. M.; New York (via Providence) 7.00 A. M.

Leave New York 12.00 midnight; New Haven 3.00 A. M.; New London 3.50 A. M.; Providence 6.40 A. M.; arrived at Newport 6.35 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.26 A. M.; New London 10.26 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.00 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M.; Boston 5.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 7.00 P. M.

Connection with Steamer to and from Block Island.

Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial Wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 30 Pindder's Block, Bellevue avenue, Cor. Catherine st.

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J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1892, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days 1.35, 10.15 A. M., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 5.15, 8.39, a9.30, 11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4.35, b6, P. M. Portsmouth Grove, c7.35, c10 15 A. M., c2.55, P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15, P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35, A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M. Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 7.15, 9.55 A. M., 12.48, 4.16 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford, 6.00 P. M. Return 4.30 A. M.

aPark Square Station.
bPark Square Station, boat from Fall River.
cWill stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
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CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 28,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE,

Week days, 8 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport week days, 4 p. m. Stop at Prudence Tuesdays and Fridays only. Stop at Conanicut Park Fridays only.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 90 CENTS.

All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamer leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

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Beginning Monday, February 29, 1892, steamer will run as follows:

STEAMER CONANICUT

Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Newport, 6.15, 9.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.45, 4.15, 6.00* P. M. Sundays, 10.15, A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

*Or on arrival of Providence boat.

White Star Line

Royal and United States Mail Steamers.

Sailing every Wednesday from New York and Liverpool.

MAJESTIC and TEUTONIC,

The two longest, finest and fastest vessels afloat.

Steerage, $30. Second cabin, $40 and $45. Saloon, $50 and upward.

Proposed Sailings from New York:

Teutonic	Aug. 26, 11 a. m.
Britannic	Sept. 2, a. m.
Majestic	Sept. 9, 9.30 a. m.
Germanic	Sept. 16, 3.30 p. m.
Teutonic	Sept. 23, 9.30 a. m.
Britannic	Sept. 30, 3.30 p. m.
Majestic	Oct. 7, 8.30 a. m.

For further information apply to

M. S. HOLM, Agent, 186 Thames St. Also Anchor Line Agent.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that the Edison Illuminating Co. of Newport, a corporation organized under the laws of Rhode Island and doing business in the city of Newport in said State, has made an assignment of its estate for the benefit of its creditors to John Whipple of said Newport.

JOHN WHIPPLE, Assignee.

Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 Thames St.,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

PURCHASE

—OF—

PRESCRIPTIONS.

I have purchased all the prescriptions to date from the pharmacy of James H. Taylor, and am prepared to fill them carefully and with best drugs.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,

PHARMACIST,

22 Washington Square.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

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—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Tilling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. Orders left at

16 Callendar Avenue

Now is the time to have your

Furnaces

looked after, and either have the old ones repaired or new ones put in, a d

WM. K. COVELL, Jr.,

is the man to take charge of the matter.

THE

WINTHROP FURNACE

is the best.

SILVER WARE.

The price of silver has been declining for some years back, but it looks now as if there would be a reaction and silver will be higher. If you are in want of silverware for the table, now is the time to purchase while the price is low. We have a large stock on hand at the low prices. Call and see.

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Ready Reference Pocket Calendar.

Gives Months in full for years past, present and future. Either old or new style. Don't fail to send for it.

PRICE 10c., 3 for 25c. ADDRESS
Box 141, Hamilton Square, N. J.

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In Second-Hand Square Pianos.

A second-hand square piano, with new cover and stool for $100. 10% discount for cash.

For particulars and to see the instrument, call at

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VACUUM OIL COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

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The Oil that Lubricates Most.

We have a Treatise on Lubrication.

☞ *We will send it FREE if you will use it.*

Branch Office and Warehouse

45 PURCHASE ST.,

BOSTON.

13-5

NOTICE.

The undersigned having given F. AUGUSTUS WARD an interest in his business, hereby gives notice that the firm name is changed to

J. W. Horton & Co.

This firm will continue the business, and hope by giving it their best attention to merit the continued favors of former customers and the patronage of any others who may have business in our line. Any business intrusted to our care shall receive our best attention.

2 6 J. W. HORTON.

BANK STOCK for Sale.

30 shares National Exchange Bank,
14 " First National Bank,
8 " Aquidneck National Bank,
4 " Union National Bank,

—ALSO—

13 " Newport Street Railway,
4 " Arctic Ice Co.

Please Call and See Us.

JAMES H. BARNEY, Jr. & Co.,

National Bank of Rhode Island Building.

Notary Public.

Furniture.

EASELS!

EASEL and PICTURE for $3.

156 Thames Street.

STAFFORD BRYER.

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CARPETS

—AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

Chamber Furniture!

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-10 Next to the Post Office.

New Carpets

—AND—

Wall Papers.

We are daily receiving new carpets and wall papers and are prepared to show a fine line of

New Patterns.

Prices as low as [illegible] Anywhere.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

FOR SALE

OR EXCHANGE.

One-Horse Lumber Wagon,

LOW GEAR for one or two horses, LIGHT EXPRESS or ORDER WAGON,

PONY PHAETON.

All of which are second-hand articles taken in trade, but are in excellent order.

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If you want purity and richness of flavor, you should try the celebrated

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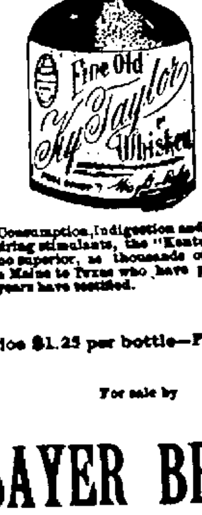

For Consumption, Indigestion and all ailments requiring stimulants, the "Kentucky Taylor" has no superior, as thousands of physicians from Maine to Texas who have prescribed it for years have testified.

Price $1.25 per bottle—Full quart.

For sale by

SAYER BROS.,

SOLE AGENTS.

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There's nothing left of Catarrh, when you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. With the poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong, caustic solutions, a good deal *is* left. They may, perhaps, stop it for a time, but there's danger of driving it to the lungs. They work on false principles.

But Dr. Sage's Remedy *cures* it, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. Not only Catarrh itself, but Catarrhal Headache, Cold in the Head—everything catarrhal in its nature. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. So will yours. You may not believe it, but the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy *do.*

And to prove it they make you this offer:

If they can't cure you, they'll pay you $500 in cash. It's a business proposition from a responsible house.

But do you think they'd make it if they, and *you*, couldn't depend upon their medicine?

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the CHEAPEST and best. 128 doses of Sulphur Bitters for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst kind of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, SCROFULA. In all cases of such stubborn, deep seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until tomorrow, try a bottle TO-DAY.

Don't ever take BLUE PILLS, or mercury, they are deadly. Put your trust in Sulphur Bitters, the purest and best medicine ever made. Is your TONGUE COATED with a yellow, sticky substance? Is your Breath foul and offensive? Your Stomach is OUT OF ORDER. Use Sulphur Bitters immediately. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters. Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some AT ONCE, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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If you have sour stile, indigestion, headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you will find

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

the remedy you need. They give tone to the stomach, strength to the body, brilliancy to the complexion and healthful enjoyment of daily life. Their action is mild and does not interfere with any employment. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

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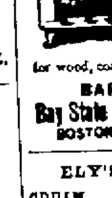

An Elegant Russia Iron Open Stove or Portable Fireplace. Light, and Easily Moved! Suitable for any Room! Invaluable for Sick Chambers! Especially desirable for the cool mornings and evenings of this season of the year, as well as in the winter months. *Fine for country and seashore houses.* Can be fitted for wood, coal or gas. Send for circular.

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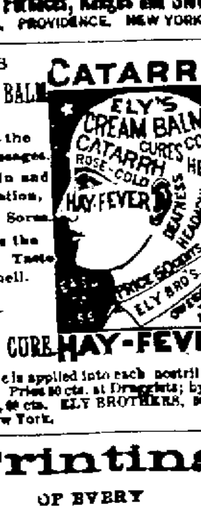

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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Done at shortest notice, in the best manner and at the lowest prices, at the

Mercury Office,

182 THAMES St.

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1890, my place of business will be No. 18 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

ROCCO SABONE, 7 Kingsley's Wharf

The Devil of a Headache.

[An Anonymous Essay read before the Unity Club of Newport, 16th March, 1892.]

I am a plain man and have no skill in word fencing which makes the bystanders applaud, and conceals to a certain extent the fact that there is little or no strength in the hand that wields the pen. My hands are too strong and big not to be clumsy at times, and there have been occasions when I have felt that I would almost like to exchange my slow-moving, everyday brain for something brighter and lighter and quicker to meet sudden calls upon it such as this.

But, such as I am, I have a story to tell you; and knowing what I am you will be the more ready to believe what I say when I assure you that I have, in the following narrative, set down to the best of my ability the *plain truth* and recorded the events *exactly* as they happened without additions or ornaments from imagination or fancy, which indeed I do not possess.

Last November, for the first time in my life, I had a headache. I did not know *what* it was, but it *hurt* and it lasted three or four days, (ever since then I have felt more sympathy for others suffering from this fell disease). The fourth day of my headache was the 19th of November, 1891, and that evening I felt so exhausted by the pain that, after eating my supper (with much less than my usual appetite) I went to bed early and almost immediately dropped into a heavy sleep.

It was sometime towards the middle of the night that I was awakened by a voice saying, "Well, good-by, I am going now." I turned round and called out "Who's there?" feeling quite bright and perfectly well, no trace of that terrible pain left. A shrill laugh was the only answer, and, sitting up in bed, I beheld by the bright light of the moon which was streaming in through the window *Something*, sitting on the foot rail of my bed. I say advisedly *Something*, for it seemed to me as if the shape wavered and changed with every pulsation of my heart. I am not naturally a timid man, and (not being aided by imagination) it did not occur to me that the thing was in any way supernatural. So it is no credit to me that I was not frightened, but, as I say, I sat up and looked at it and it was *very horrible*. It was a soft mass, with sharp, red-hot spikes, apparently protruding from the ghastly greenish grey surface, which here and there grew purple or black apparently at will. Two blazing eyes looked from the centre and they owed an added ferocity to the fact that they did not look *straight* but decidedly *oblique*.

It waved round it numerous legs or feelers, not unlike the tentacles of an octopus, but at the end of each there was a long, sharp-pointed, red-hot screw. In addition to the horror of its appearance there was a continuous harsh grating, screeching noise, made by the jarring of these screws as they rubbed against each other, and when touched little quivering tongues of blue flame darted out and wavered through the air. I gazed at it as if fascinated for a few seconds; and then, making a wild attempt to shake off the numbing influence of the sight, I said aloud: "Pooh! merely a nightmare. I'll turn over and go to sleep again!" "Will you?" said the thing, "we'll see," and to my horror it began to come down from the rail and to crawl, with a strange, rolling motion over the bed clothes. Nearer and nearer it came. I was now so terrified that my voice died in a hoarse murmur when I tried to call out, and the Thing was close up to my face. I felt the burning heat from its red-hot screws, I felt the sharp points or thorns touch my cheek; and then I suppose I must have fainted, for I remember nothing more for some minutes, and with recollection I awoke to the fact that my head was worse than ever, and I knew, how I do not profess to say, but I knew just as clearly as if I had been told, that that Thing, that unutterable nameless Horror, was there, inside my head; that it was its dull, soft pressure which caused the leaden continuous ache, and the motion of its terrible tentacles with their burning screws which caused the almost unbearable shoots of pain.

Strange to say, this knowledge instead of alarming me, quieted me down. I said to myself, "Many men have felt pain, but I am, so far as I know, the first to have seen it." And it was a kind of relief to me to know that the Devil, which was torturing me, looked as bad as he felt.

After a time I slept once more; and this time, when awakened by the harsh voice saying "Well, good bye, I'm going," I calmly opened my eyes, knowing what I should see, and was sufficiently master of myself to answer: "Make me no more lying promises. You will go when you have to go, no sooner. This I am sure of, and I thank Heaven, which has made me strong enough to bear you, if you are ordered to torment me once more." At these words there was a sort of limpness apparent in the creature, the fiery glow seemed to die out, the arms ceased to wave, and in a dying voice it said, "There is not much chance for a poor Devil of a Headache in a skull like yours, where the little it contains is so tidily arranged upon the shelves that I can gather next to no nourishment as I roll around. So I'm off to some better head, where I may hope to find a few crumbs of imagination to feed on," and so saying, it vanished and I have never seen it since, nor, to tell you the truth, have I ever wished to do so; for, if that is one of the cerebral visitors where Fancy and Imagination dwell, give me *plain, solid, comfortable Common Sense.*

(Signed)
TRUTHFUL JAMES,

who solemnly declares that he is a member of the Unity Club who lives free from fear of the Treasurer, as he has paid his dues, and keeps his membership ticket in a secret drawer hidden from burglars.

The first notice of India rubber on record was given by Herrera, who, in the second voyage of Columbus, observed that the natives of Hayti "played a game with balls made of the gum of a tree."

Only Man to Overcome.

Miss Anna Shaw said at the Woman's Convention in Kansas City, speaking of man's disposition to claim everything: "Why, there is Old Abe, the bald eagle—the men named him Abe—they say 'he' screams and 'he' stretches his wings; 'he' does this and 'he' does that. He was carried through the war and then taken to the Centennial. He was pointed out to the youth of the lands as the emblem of liberty. The truth is, after Old Abe was taken to Madison, Wis., he got tired of doing nothing and went to laying eggs. Why, even the Statue of Liberty," continued Miss Shaw, "represents a woman. But her back is turned to this country, I notice, and she points to the Isle of Man, where men and women have equal rights."

Seven of the World's Fair buildings are now so far advanced that they are fast assuming the appearance of finished structures. The rough carpentry work on them is practically done and the ornamental and finishing work is in progress. These buildings are the Woman's, Horticulture, Transportation, Mines, Administration, Forestry, and Fisheries. Five more—the Government, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Dairy and Illinois State—are erected to the roof lines. The Electricity, Manufactures and Machinery buildings are being advanced rapidly.

Will Interest You.

If you are sick and have not been helped, why do you not write a full description of your case to the great specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., known everywhere as the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura, and who is without doubt the most successful physician in the cure of all long-standing complaints?

Consultation in all cases is entirely free, personally or by mail. Thousands consult him by letter, and he returns an answer to all perfectly explaining their diseases, giving advice, etc., *without charge.*

His success in curing diseases by his marvellous vegetable remedies is simply wonderful, and he has made a specialty of the cure of persons at a distance through letter correspondence and treatment. In this manner thousands of people have been and thousands more are being cured, and we should advise you, if you desire a sure cure from your disease, to immediately write him all about your case. It will cost you nothing to get his very valuable advice.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Diogenes called an ignorant rich man a sheep with a golden fleece.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Whatever you win in life you must conquer by your own efforts, and then it is yours, a part of yourself.

Generosity is the accompaniment of high birth; piety and gratitude are its companions.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Chas. M. Cole, druggist.

A Safe Investment

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's drugstore.

For Over Fifty Years

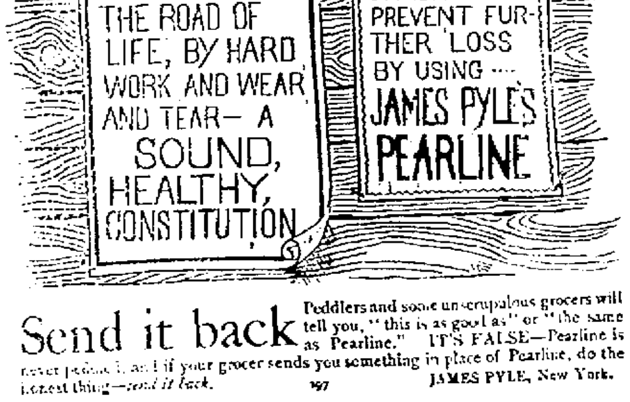
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Twenty-two acres of land are needed to sustain a man on flesh meat, while the same amount of land under wheat feeds 42 people; under oats, 88 people; under potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 176 people, and under the plantain, or bread fruit tree, over 6,000 people.



Send it back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 297 JAMES PYLE, New York.

BLAINE

The International City.

Gateway of 2 Great Nations.

Where Commerce Meets with Tide on Rail.

Send to the undersigned for maps and pamphlets which will inform you about Blaine Puget Sound and the new State of Washington, Blaine the future Metropolis. Population 1890, 75; 1892, 2000. Complete system of electric lights; water works; ten miles 12 foot sidewalks; six miles graded streets; best land-locked harbor on Puget Sound. Four greatest trans-continental Railways. The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railway are just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and the Union Pacific is coming as fast as man and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and blocks and realize on the great rise in values.

We are the largest owners. Lots range from $15 to $1000. Lots five and ten blocks from water front, $75 and $100; choice, $100 to $500. Terms, one-third down; balance, one year, in equal monthly payments. You get exactly the same terms as given at our offices here and in Blaine. By remitting $10 by draft, registered letter or by telegraph, we will select for you the best unsold lots.

References—Every bank and business firm in Seattle; Washington National Bank; Hon. E. O. Graves, President and Ex-Assistant U. S. Treasurer; L. H. Griffith, Realty and Banking Co. and Ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; First National Bank, Blaine National Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine Washington. Address

New England Land and Harbor Improvement Co.

OCCIDENTAL BLOCK, SEATTLE, WASH.
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Banking and Insurance.

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and indorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,000,000
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,391,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,200,000
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,700,000
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,665,000
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	900,000
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	992,000
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,000,771
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,000,000
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,000,000
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,333,000
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,000,000
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,567,170

A. S. SHERMAN,
7-2 Office Merchants' Bank.

H. BULL, JR. WM. G. WARD,

For your insurance on building, stock, trade or other property, call on

BULL & WARD,

197 Thames Street,

Who represent the best English and American Companies. Then if your property is damaged by

Fire or Lightning,

Or your plate glass broken, your losses will be promptly met and settled. In all losses which have occurred at this agency, have always given satisfactory and

Liberal Settlement.

Telephone No. 6556. 5-2

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated A. D. 1800.)

CASH ASSETS - $250,000.

This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $500,000 in losses promptly in and satisfactory settlements.

It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.

H. R. BARKER, President.
E. C. WATERS, Secretary.

Home Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE R. I.

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NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

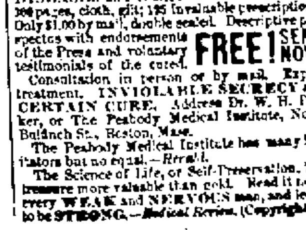
AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor.

General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, Broadway.

MANHOOD

Strength! Vitality!



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The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators but no equal.—*Herald.*

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted)

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892

HON. D. RUSSELL BROWN.

The above cut is a very good likeness of the Republican nominee for Governor. Mr. Brown has long been a resident of Providence, where he is well known as a reliable and honest business man. He has always taken great interest in public affairs and if elected Governor will bring to the administration of the duties of his office strict integrity, long experience and a full knowledge of the needs of the State. His nomination came to him unanimously and his election ought to be a sure thing. The election occurs one week from next Wednesday.

The two great political parties, as well as several small ones, now have their candidates in the field for the suffrages of the people on April 6. In this city both parties have put up good men. There is not a word to be said against the character of any man on either ticket. They are all well known citizens. In making choice between the two the voter should look rather to the principles they represent, than to the men individually. When looked at on the broad plain of the great economic questions now before the people, the preference must be given to the Republicans. That party stands for protection to home industry, which means fair wages and steady employment to the laboring man, as well as a legitimate income to capital. The Republican party stands committed to honest money, a sound currency, and honest government generally. All of these questions are involved in our local election to a greater extent this year than ever before. The success of the Republican ticket in this city and State means the re-election of Senator Aldrich to the U. S. Senate, and that means a great deal to a little State like ours. If any unprejudiced man of either party, with knowledge on the subject, were asked to name the four leading men of the United States Senate, the Senator from Rhode Island would be among the number. It is of the utmost importance to the State that such a man be re-elected. Again, success to the Republican party now will go a long way towards success in the great Presidential contest to come off this fall, as far as this State is concerned. Defeat now means defeat in the city election in September and Democratic Presidential electors in November. This ought to spur every Republican to renewed efforts in behalf of his ticket. Personal animosities should be dropped entirely and the party work together unitedly and enthusiastically for victory.

The Newport Herald, the organ of the Democracy of this city, made its appearance Wednesday morning. It had been well advertised for weeks past and the public curiosity was greatly roused to see what kind of a sheet a simon-pure Democratic paper in Newport would be. The general verdict of the aforesaid public was favorable as far as the make up and general appearance of the paper is concerned. As to its contents, of course there were various opinions. The good Democrat naturally was in high glee and believed that now the lever was inserted that would revolutionize things generally, while the Republicans did not think the new organ would cause much of an earthquake at present. The paper starts out under very favorable auspices, with plenty of money and lots of enthusiasm. It ought to succeed. If its managers eschew personal politics and personalities generally and conduct its business upon the broad principles of an open and fair discussion of the great questions now before the people, and those that are likely to arise in the future, it will have a long and useful career. The MERCURY, the nestor of all the papers not only of Newport, but of the country at large, bids it a cordial welcome, and assures this new applicant for fame and public patronage, that, as far as the MERCURY is concerned, their relations shall be cordial and friendly. We would take this occasion to remind our youthful contemporary that the MERCURY "stands on its own feet," that it "owes allegiance to no money lender and to no corporation, and servile allegiance to no party,"—a fact which we presume the editor of the Herald in his haste to get out the first number, overlooked. We forgive him this time, but trust he will be more careful in the future.

The committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have voted 7 to 6 that Representative Lapham's bill is unconstitutional. The fishermen of Rhode Island have made a good fight on this bill.

The Texas Legislature has elected Roger Q. Mills U. S. Senator in the place of Senator Reagan resigned. Mills is probably glad now that he did not get the speakership.

Are Second Presidential Terms Desirable.

Senator Stewart has discovered that grave danger may result in the future from the election of Presidents to a second term. He has, therefore, proposed an amendment to the Constitution which prohibits two successive terms. If the proposition should receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress, it will then be submitted to the States, three-fourths of which are necessary to ratification. Senator Stewart has not fully disclosed the danger in the future which lurks in the second successive term. There is certainly nothing in the past which suggests anything of this kind. We started out with two successive terms for George Washington. On five other occasions Presidents were chosen for second terms. One of them, Mr. Lincoln, cut off by the assassin Booth, though chosen for two terms, only served for a few weeks beyond the first. In all those cases, with a single exception, perhaps, the second term was a national recognition of faithful public service, and was highly deserved in every sense of the word. The only point at which the American people have thought it prudent to draw the line is at third terms. That rule may be said to have crystallized into the common law of the republic. It was considered to be wise to deny a third term even to General Grant, though a term had intervened. If we mistake not Senator Stewart was an advocate of the third term in that case. But consistency does not appear to be much prized by the Nevada statesman. It is possible that his constitutional amendment prohibiting a second successive term, is his method of expressing his disapprobation of President Harrison's conservative views on the subject of silver. It is true that he cannot hope to have it passed and ratified before the next election takes place. But if he should get it through this Congress he probably thinks there might be some moral power in it adverse to the renomination of President Harrison. When Senator Stewart goes into a fight, he strives to make everybody within reach come to his assistance. It would be only a small matter to him to wrench the Constitution out of all shape, if by doing so free coinage could be helped along. He is now the uncompromising advocate of the Single Standard of Silver, which metal he voted to demonetize, as he once was of the Single Standard of Gold.

During most of this week the Democratic and Mugwump papers of this and the adjoining States having been ringing the changes on the wickedness of those terrible Woonsocket Republicans for hiring all the halls in that town so that the poor, innocent Democrats could not hold a meeting to be fed intellectually with the words of wisdom from the lips of Brennan, Carroll, *et al.* It appears now after all this newspaper eloquence has been sent broadcast, that no such "shut out" as reported had been even attempted by the Woonsocket Republicans. The manager of Music Hall, the largest place for public meetings in that city expresses himself as follows:

Several days ago a party of Democrats came to him and asked if Music Hall could be engaged for certain dates, which were named. He replied that one date desired was one of three days for which the hall had been engaged for a Buffalo Bill show, and the Republicans had engaged the hall for another date wanted. He told the visitors that there were several open dates, however, which they could have. That March 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 were open dates and that the party could have any or all of them.

This does not look much like an attempted shut out. Our Democratic friends will have to try something else for a campaign cry.

The State Senate on Friday passed the biennial election bill and the House will probably concur in the same. This bill is considerably modified from the one reported last week and most of the objectionable features are stricken out. This bill now provides simply for biennial elections. The Assembly will hold its sessions the same as heretofore, in Newport in May and in Providence in January. The governor is still to be the presiding officer of the Senate and is still without the veto power.

The River and Harbor bill which has been agreed upon by the Committee contains the following appropriations for Rhode Island:—Block Island Breakwater, $15,000; Newport Harbor, $10,000; Point Judith Harbor of Refuge, $100,000; Pawtucket River, $35,000; Providence River, $50,000; Removing Green Jacket Shoal, $10,000. These sums are liable to be changed materially on the passage through the various bodies, and it is probable that it will be several months before the bill becomes a law.

This is the way they do things in Missouri. The legislature has so gerrymandered the Congressional districts as to give 251,954 Democratic voters 14 districts and 238,258 Republican voters one district. If a Republican legislature had done that wouldn't there have been a howl of indignation from the Mugwump press? We haven't heard a word of protest in this case.

The Democrats of Lincoln failed to file their nomination papers for General Assembly ticket with the secretary of State at the proper time. Representative Wilson introduced a bill on Thursday to allow their names to be printed on the official ballot. There was a lively hearing on the question yesterday.

The General Assembly has been having a lively tussel for the last two days with Mayor Carroll of Pawtucket. In other words they have been considering the petition presented by the Board of Aldermen of that city, taking from the Mayor the right to preside over that board.

"The Reasons Why."

One of the "Reasons Why" the new Democrat daily has been brought forth is "to expose the fraud by which an *ignorant* council was wheedled into granting a most valuable monopoly for a long term," meaning of course the Newport water works. Let us see who composed this "ignorant" council. The vote giving Mr. Norman the right to establish a system of water works for Newport was passed July 6, 1876. The Board of Aldermen at that time was composed of Messrs. John C. Stoddard, James B. Brown, Job T. Langley, Henry D. DeBlois and George Denniston Jr., three good and staunch Democrats to two Republicans. In the Common Council were Wm. S. Cranston, James B. Cottrell, Samuel Smith, James L. Weaver, Thomas D. Stoddard, Henry Bull Jr., Perry G. Case, Nathan Barker, Robert S. Franklin, and A. P. Sherman. Four out of the ten common councilmen were good Democrats, and the entire number had the reputation of being fairly intelligent. With the exception of Alderman DeBlois the entire number voted for the resolution.

Baptist Social Union Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Baptist Social Union at Masonic Hall Monday evening, and an exceedingly pleasant time was enjoyed. The regularly arranged program was somewhat interfered with by the unavoidable absence of Rev. W. A. Luce, of this city, and Dr. King, of Providence, who had been announced as the speakers. But the unexpected appearance of Rev. Frank Rector, a former pastor of the Second Baptist church, was an assurance of at least one good address. Rev. E. P. Tuller, the President, opened the meeting with interesting remarks and was followed by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Jamestown, and Rev. Mr. Rector, the latter giving an interesting account of his church work in Fitchburg. The speaking was interspersed with excellent singing by the Ladies Ariel Quartette, and the meeting closed with a collation and a general social time.

Saturday Night's Fire.

Fire was discovered in one of the upper rooms of the residence of Mr. Fred. P. Sands, at the corner of Greenough place and Catherine street, Saturday evening, and a first and second alarm struck from box 4. Ordinarily it would not have been considered much of a fire, but the want of water pressure at the hydrants and the exceedingly bad condition of the roads caused delays, and it required a second alarm to get sufficient apparatus to extinguish the flames, which had got quite a headway. The fire was confined to the upper rooms and the attic, however, and the greater part of the damage was caused by water. Covered by insurance.

Real Estate Sales.

A. P. Baker has sold for Clarence A. Carr 5,000 square feet of land on Rhode Island avenue, to Ada J., wife of John Spooner, for $1, etc.

Daniel J. Fitzgerald has sold his right, title and interest in and to about 4,300 square feet of land with buildings on Hammond street, to John H. Fitzgerald for $950.

The Nathaniel A. Brown farm in Middletown was sold at auction Wednesday to Geo. A. Brown, for $1,650.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Ann Logler to Miss Mary Tahaney, of New York, a house and 2,800 feet of land on Stockholm street.

Women's Missionary Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held at the Second Baptist church Thursday evening. After routine business and the election of the following officers, the members of the society and their friends to the number of nearly 100 sat down to a substantial collation:

President—Mrs. James Townsend.
Vice President—Mrs. George B. Smith.
Secretary—Mrs. Albert W. Luther.
Treasurer—Miss Ella Brownell.

Three-masted schooner Harry White, from Philadelphia for Lynn, with coal, collided with steam tug Joseph Stickney during the heavy storm Tuesday night off Quonocontaug Beach, in Block Island Sound, and sunk almost immediately. It is not known whether the crew was saved or not.

Messrs. Whipple and Derby have rented for Professor Raphael Pumpelly his cottage on Gibbs Avenue, to Mrs. John Dore, of New York, for the coming season.

"The Land of the Midnight Sun" was the subject of an interesting discourse by Rev. Henry Olsen, of the Swedish church, Thursday evening, in the vestry of the Thames street M. E. church.

Messrs. J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co. have sold this week seventeen shares of the Aquidneck National Bank for 80¼.

The Park Square Station of the Old Colony Railroad in Boston has become known as the New York station, as many are the trains that leave from and come into it connected with New York business. The Shore Line trains find headquarters here; so also do the Pullman Express trains of the Fall River Line; and the trains of other Sound Lines. Could these trains be distributed equally throughout the day the average would be at least one for every hour of the working day, arriving at or leaving from this point; without including the "Colonial Express" trains, the new through Pullman Vestibuled Express between Boston and Washington. This station is admirably located and fitted for the New York business, and fully meets all requirements of the situation in this regard. Moreover, it is beyond question the finest railroad station in Boston.

At Auburn, last week, a "second crop" of ice was cut from one of the ponds. It averaged twelve inches in thickness.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Secretary Foster Returns to his Duties With Renewed Health—He Denies the Silly Rumors and says the Treasury is all Right—Mr. Bland and His Free Coinage Bill—The Peanut Policy of the Democratic House—Behring Sea Matters—Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1892.

Secretary Foster was at his desk bright and early this morning, hard at work upon the business which had accumulated during his flying European trip. He looks well, and says he feels much better than he did when he went away, and there is no visible evidence of the black eye he received by being thrown against the side of the cabin by a sudden lurch of the vessel, on the homeward voyage. When asked about the new batch of stories which have been started concerning the condition of the Treasury, he smiled and said: "They are simply repetitions of the stories which have been periodically started by the democrats for a year or two past. The Treasury is all right; it is meeting and will continue to meet every legitimate demand upon it, and will also continue the policy of keeping the money of the country in active circulation, where everybody gets some benefit from it, instead of allowing it to accumulate either in the Treasury or in favored depositories."

The President and his Cabinet have fully decided upon the policy of the United States in Behring Sea, and it is probable that orders have already been issued that will send a sufficient naval force to the sealing waters to prevent any wholesale poaching during the coming season. Lord Salisbury has not answered the dispatch sent him two weeks ago today, and there is good authority for saying that the President is now indifferent as to what that answer may be or when it shall be sent. Great Britain was given a reasonable time to co-operate with us in preventing illegal sealing, and her neglect to do so is her own affair.

Secretary Blaine continues to improve, and, if he does not conclude to take a short trip, will probably resume his duties during the present week. He is in perfect accord with what the President has done concerning Behring Sea matters.

Certain democrats in Congress made a very shrewd move the other day to neutralize the effect of the passage of the Free Coinage bill upon the interests of their party in the Eastern and Middle States, and for a time it looked like they would succeed in trapping the republicans into helping them, but it no longer looks that way. It was proposed, and a very innocent proposition it looked, that Representative Harter, of Ohio, and Representative Bland, of Missouri, should engage in a joint discussion of free silver in some of the big Eastern cities. As both of these men are democrats, representing respectively the radical sides of the silver question, no politics was discerned in the proposition. But when Mr. Bland said he could not take part, and suggested that Representative Bartine of Nevada, one of the few republican free coinage men in the House, should take his part, the politics in the scheme at once became apparent, and it fairly bulged out when to the original proposition was added another, that the speeches of the two men should be reported and printed for distribution in the East, the speeches to be printed in parallel columns with heads reading "A republican for free coinage" and "A democrat against free coinage." If the democrats get no help of this sort until it is given them by republicans their case may be regarded as hopeless.

In spite of the complaints of the low salaries paid our consuls abroad—much less in many instances than private business houses pay their representatives at the same places—the peanut policy of the Democrats in the House has been applied to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and the salaries of a large number of the consuls reduced. The committee also struck out entirely the appropriation for the Bureau of American Republic which has been of great service to those having or desiring to have business with the countries of South and Central America.

Notwithstanding the attempt of Senator Hill to bulldoze the Democrats of the House election committee into endorsing the theft by which Mr. Rockwell, of New York, holds the seat to which Representative Noyes was honestly elected by the voters of the twenty-eighth district of that State, only one Democrat on that committee voted against the report declaring Col. Noyes entitled to the seat, which has been made to the House.

At last one man has been found who is not ashamed to be called a mugwump. It is Representative Williams, of Massachusetts, the gentleman who has been playing "me too" to young Sherman Hoar all this session.

A number of clothing manufacturers having given the sub-committee of the House committee on Manufactures a most glowing description of the benefits of the so called "sweating system" of labor, that committee will think it over until the 29th inst., when it will go to Boston for further information.

This week will be made memorable by the debate on the Bland free coinage bill, and the passage of that measure by the House. About the only part the Republicans will take in the proceeding will be to see that the Democrats go on record properly. No dodging will be allowed. J. B.

Messrs. Harley W. Pray and J. C. Pray, who are associated together in the jewelry business on Spring street, are confined to their respective homes by illness.

The Burrillville News is another aspirant for public patronage. This is a new and attractive Weekly paper of eight pages. We wish it success.

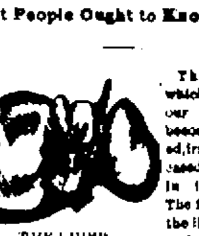
Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than Gold when hens moult. If you can't get it send to us. Sample 25 cts. Five $1.00. Sample Copy Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY MOTHER
Should Have It In The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
And take it for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Pains. Stops Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Strains. Illustrated Book free. Price, 35 cents; Six $2.00. Sold by Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

OUR LIVER IN SPRING.

What People Ought to Know Of It.

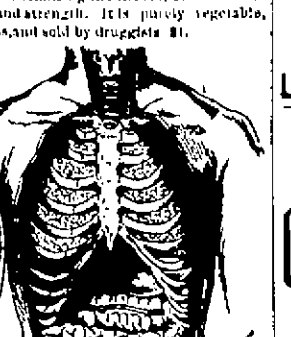


THE LIVER.

The nerves which control our liver often become weakened, irritated, diseased especially in the Spring. The function of the liver is disturbed, and torpid liver or disordered action results. Hence the bile, which is waste and poisonous material designed to be expelled, is not properly secreted and eliminated from the body. Thus retained, it causes indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, bloating, biliousness, constipation, bad taste, headache, dizziness, dull head, nervousness, and, particularly during the Spring, weak, languid and tired feeling. If not cured, this condition leads to fatal kidney and liver diseases. All persons need a medicine to stimulate and regulate the liver and strengthen their nerve force in the Spring.

The Grip also had a peculiarly weakening effect upon the nerves and liver and thousands who had this disease have never recovered their former health.

The best remedy and most certain cure for liver complaints and weak nerves is Dr. Greene's Nervura, which restores digestion, corrects the disordered liver, regulates the bowels, invigorates the blood and by strengthening and vitalizing the nerves, re-establishes health and strength. It is purely vegetable, harmless, and sold by druggists $1.



WHERE YOUR LIVER IS.

"I was taken sick with liver disease and ulceration of the bowels; my heart was also affected. I was finally confined to my bed three months. A consultation of physicians was held, and I was pronounced incurable. After that I stopped taking their remedies, and began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Previous to this I could not sleep, my nerves were excitable and spasmodic, my stomach would not bear food, vomiting almost constantly. Soon after beginning Dr. Greene's Nervura I slept better, and my stomach would bear light food. I continued to gain until I could get out. I now work the greater portion of the time, and feel that Dr. Greene's Nervura saved my life.

JAMES MEEHAN,
57 Granite st., Quincy, Mass."

☞Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 34 Temple pl., Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about the case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining the disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

Historical Society.

The Newport Historical Society held its annual meeting Monday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. H. E. Turner.
Vice Presidents—John Congdon, G. G. King.
Recording Secretary—H. B. Wood.
Corresponding Secretary—G. H. Richardson.
Treasurer—D B Kearing.
Librarian—R. H. Tilley.
Curator—Dr. E. P. Robinson.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1892. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
26 Sat	5 53	6 19	5 10	5 45	6 12
27 Sun	5 51	6 20	5 39	6 31	7 53
28 Mon	5 50	6 21	sets	7 25	7 52
29 Tues	5 48	6 22	8 2	8 16	8 40
30 Wed	5 46	6 23	9 21	9 06	9 32
31 Thurs	5 45	6 24	10 40	9 59	10 26
1 Fri	5 43	6 25	11 55	10 55	11 23

First Quarter, 5th day, 9h. 14m., evening.
Full Moon, 13th day, 7h. 55m., morning.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 0h. 16m., evening.
New Moon 28th day, 2h. 18m., morning.

NOTICE.—Pronounce the word "Hough" as if spelled "Huff" when calling for Dr. Hough's Cough and Lung Balsam. Cures coughs, colds, croup or whooping cough. Try it. All medicine dealers sell it.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Use CUTLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

FRAUDS
will be
Perpetrated for Gain.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimilated in every detail to Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In this way they hope to profit by the merit of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and palm off an imitation on the unsuspecting sufferer and purchaser.

It is the source of wonder to honest people that there are men ready and willing to perpetrate such frauds.

Let them beware; a day of reckoning will surely come, there are "upright judges" in the land who will punish such people.

When you go for a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills, ask for "CARTER'S," insist upon having "CARTER'S," and see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S"

The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make their value known. True merit always wins with the people. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS have won.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
1892
WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR
SPRING STYLES

FOR 1892 ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC. OUR NEW STOCK CONSISTS OF A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF THE NEWEST AND BEST IN SEASONABLE GOODS, EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND STANDARD GRADES AS WELL.

WE CLAIM FOR OUR STOCK GENERAL EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY AND STYLE, IMMENSE VARIETY AND A SCALE OF PRICES WHICH WILL BE FOUND EXTREMELY LOW.

NO DOUBT YOU MAY SAY, THIS IS RATHER EARLY FOR SPRING CLOTHING. IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE FOR OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES AND THEN COMPARE WITH OTHERS.

No Trouble to Show Goods!
Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
LEADING CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

Schreier's
Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,
143 THAMES STREET.
JUST RECEIVED!
All Our Spring Goods!
Immense Variety!
All the Novelties of the Season!

Hats, Toques and Bonnets in Every Shape, in all the New Fancy Straws, Braids, Chip, Hair and Leghorns. Flowers, Jets, Ribbons, Crapes, Laces, etc., etc. As heretofore,

☞OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.☜

SPECIAL. Look for our Opening Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
Just Received!
A Special Lot of English Breakfast Tea, 30c. a lb., 4 lbs. for $1.00.
We want you to try our
25c. COFFEE,
Ground while you wait. Your
PRESERVES
must be nearly all gone. Don't forget that we sell them by the pound and they are nice.
WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Korner

ESTABLISHED 1850.
H. J. BAKER & BRO.,
OFFICE 215 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
Manufacture under special formula
H. J. BAKER & BRO.'S COMPLETE MANURES,
A. A. AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE, etc.,
(ODORLESS)
For Potatoes, Cabbage, Turnips, Corn, etc.
HIGH GRADE. FULL VALUE. Chemical Plant Food QUICK ACTION. BONE BASE.

Farmers, in the selection of your Fertilizers for the coming season, take no other brand. "They are no experiment." The official reports of all the State Agri. Experiment Stations prove that 1500 to 1800 pounds of H. J. Baker & Bro.'s Special Manures and Phosphate furnish more "real value" in plant food than 2000 pounds of the other leading brands.

The liberal use of these Fertilizers insures and promotes large yields of best quality.

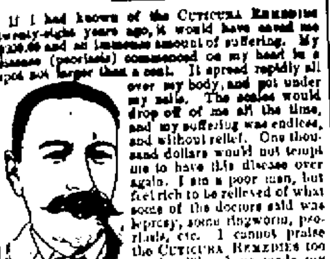
Secure our pocket memorandum book, Facts for Farmers, mailed free.

These Fertilizers are for sale by
HERMAN F. PECKHAM, Middletown and Newport, R. I.
2-20-3mo

WE MUST HAVE MONEY!
Warm Weather the Cause of All the Trouble!
Horse Blankets, Robes, Gents' Underclothing, Socks,
Gloves and Mittens at Cost, for Two Weeks.
CARPENTER'S, 201 Thames Street.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.



If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me $200.00 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was $5 worth. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 47) in your book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases," but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

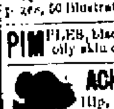
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), instantly relieve and speedily cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Doings at Brighton and Watertown for the Week Ending March 23.

AMOUNT OF STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Western	5,172	8,170	28,301
Massachusetts	76	30	4
Maine	21	22	....
New Hampshire	80	164	5
Vermont	131	474	30
New York	22	....	....
Total	5,515	8,850	28,310
Last week	4,899	7,585	31,071

Prices of Northern and Eastern Beef Cattle ℔ dressed weight, which includes beef hides and tallow: Choice, [illegible] ℔; first quality, [illegible]; second quality, [illegible]; third quality, [illegible]; poorer grade of coarse oxen, cows, bulls, stags, etc., [illegible] ℔.

Hides—Brighton hides, [illegible] ℔; Brighton tallow, [illegible]; country hides, [illegible]; country tallow, [illegible]; lamb skins, [illegible] each; extra heavy wool skins, [illegible] each; calf skins, [illegible] each; cow hides, [illegible] ℔; dairy skins, [illegible] each; bull hides, [illegible] ℔.

Milch Cows and Springers—The supply was fair, demand slow, and values were held a shade firmer from the previous week. Speculators and jobbers were the only buyers during the market hours, and they bought some very choice new milch cows.

Veal Calves—The supply for the day figures up a total of 751 head, against 701 head one week ago, and prices for the day show no material change.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply very small and of ordinary grade. The demand was active and prices showed no change from the current prices of last week.

Swine—The arrivals from the west were confined wholly to home slaughterers, and were taken directly from the cars to the slaughter houses.

Boston Produce Market.

FLOUR—Only a very quiet market can be reported here. There is a small trade at quotations which are not changed.

CORN—Firmer to ship, with Chicago No. 2 yellow at 51½c. The spot market is also a little stronger, with sales of steamer yellow at 54½c. The quotations are: High mixed, 55c; steamer yellow, 51½@54½c; steamer mixed, 53½@53½c; no grade, 52@53c.

MEAL—Cornmeal is yet unchanged. Barrel meal is quoted at $2 30@2 35, with bag meal at $1 08@1 05. Oatmeal is very quiet, with the quotations only nominal.

PORK—Provisions are not changed in values, with a fair trade noted. The packers are busy.

BEEF—Good. The market is quoted at: Prime steers, 7@7½c; good steers, 6¼@6½c; light, 6½@6c; extra heavy hinds, 9½@10c.

MUTTONS AND LAMBS—Firm. Fancy spring lambs are bringing fancy prices.

CHEESE—Steady and firm. Northern full cream, 12½@13c; twins, 12½@13c; special mixed, 13@13½c; fair to good, 10@11c; western choice, 11@12c; fair to good, 9@10c; sage, 13@13½c. Liverpool is cabled at 57s.

EGGS—Firmer, though the market is fully supplied. New York went up ½c, and this has made the condition firmer here. Western fresh are quoted at 14½c; fresh eastern and northern, 15½c; southern, 13½c.

POTATOES—There is a good demand for potatoes, and good stock is firmer in prices. It is the remark of the leaders in the trade that good potatoes are very firm. The demand is good for seed: Vermont, northern New Hampshire and New York burbanks and white stars, [illegible] bushel; rose, 45c; hebrons, 43@45c; Dakota reds, [illegible]; Houlton hebrons, 50c; Aroostook hebrons, 48c; rose, 50@55c; fancy seed rose, 55@60c. Sweet potatoes are quoted at $1 75@2 ℔ bbl for Jersey double heads.

DEATHS

In this city, 17th inst., Annie, daughter of James and Bridget Sugrue, aged 9 years.

In this city, 15th inst., Sarah E., wife of Charles W. Gardner, in the 56th year of her age.

In this city, suddenly, 19th inst., Lydia C., wife of George H. Wilmarth.

In this city, 20th inst., Marthy A., widow of Benjamin F. Gardine, and mother of Charles W. Gardiner, in the 62d year of her age.

In this city, 20th inst., John H., son of Elizabeth W. and the late George E. Vernon, in the 41st year of his age.

In this city, 20th inst., Annie M., wife of Frank S. Hazard, aged 39 yrs., 5 mos.

In Washington, D. C., suddenly, 23d inst., Catharine Cottrell, formerly of this city, aged 71 years.

Died at her residence in Cambridgeboro, Pa., on Feb. 24, 1892, Sophia W., relict of the late James M. Sherman, aged 73 years, 14 months, 16 days. A native of Newport.

In Providence, 22d inst., Mary A., widow of George C. Smart, 81; 22d, William Skipworth, 78; 23d, Patrick McElroy, 69; 22d, Thomas H. Callahan, 61; 18th, Isaac M. Wood, 61; 18th, Catherine O'Brien, 65; 28th, George S. Smith, 66.

In Coventry, 18th inst., Celinda, wife of the late Bowen Matteson, in her 89th year.

In Johnston, 17th inst., Thomas Dale, in his 56th year.

Resolutions.

At a regular meeting of Grace Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., D. of R., March 15, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions in regard to sister Mary Ann Wyatt, the wife of Benjamin Wyatt, who died in Middletown, March 11. Prompted by that love so beautifully taught in the principles of the Order, which sympathizes with those in affliction as well as rejoicing in all joy and prosperity, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of divine mercy, God has called from the earthly home of pain and suffering to the heavenly home of rest and peace, the wife of our esteemed and worthy brother, Benjamin Wyatt, and

WHEREAS, this Lodge desires to express its affection and sympathy, therefore be it

Resolved, that Grace Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., tender to our brother in this hour of sorrow and trial, its deepest sympathy and love, commending him to our Heavenly Father who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind; and be it further

Resolved, that this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge, a copy thereof sent to our brother and family, and also printed in the Newport MERCURY.

JOHN T. BROWN,
Committee on Resolutions.

The General Assembly was in session only two days of last week. Little business was transacted. This General Assembly is earning a commendable reputation for doing nothing that is unnecessary. A law that is not enacted rarely does any harm. It is hasty and unconsidered legislation that is most to be dreaded.

A New Scheme.

An Association for the Promotion of Profit sharing has recently been formed in New York city. The United States Labor Commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, is president, the two vice-presidents being President F. A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and N. O. Nelson, a prominent manufacturer in St. Louis. The Secretary and treasurer is Nicholas P. Gilman, West Newton, Mass., author of the well-known work on "Profit-sharing." The Executive Committee consists of a railroad director, four manufacturers, who, like Mr. Nelson, practice the system in their business, and a professor of political economy in a Pennsylvania college. The association aims to establish a bureau of information for the benefit of firms interested in profit-sharing, and by various publications and addresses before commercial and other clubs to promote the discussion and extension of this industrial reform.

Profit-sharing has been the subject of a considerable experiment of late years, with varying results. In some cases both in this country and Europe, it has met with great favor. The workmen find it a welcome addition to their wages, while the employers find their advantage in the greater interest taken by their employés in the work, and the consequent improvement in the quantity and quality of product. The association just formed may do something to popularize the movement in the United States, and to disseminate information as to results obtained in actual experiment. It is one of many movements aiming at the solution of the labor question.

A.O'D. Taylor.

13. For Sale	Double-tenement house, large lot of land, Marsh street, $3,500
14. To Rent	The Grass this summer on the 6-acre "Kearl" lot, Hunneman Hill.
15. For Sale	Lots on Bliss Road.
16. To Rent	Cottage at $200. Cottage at $250. House at $300.
17. For Sale	A Farm of 160 acres.
18. For Sale	A farm of 195 acres.

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue,
NEWPORT, R. I.

SIMEON HAZARD

F. The George Van Wiltoar farm of 68 acres. Will be sold in whole or in part.
G. William Barden place, house and barn and 5 acres of land on Ocean End Road.
H. Stoddard place, about 3 miles from Newport, E. B.
I. The McGee Homestead, house and barn and 13 acres of land. Fine location and only about 3 miles from State House, Newport.
J. Fine residence on Broadway for rent. One of the best locations in that section.
K. Cottages for sale at $1,700, $2,350, $3,400, $3,500, two at $3,700, $4,000, two at $4,500, $1,800.
L. House lots on all of the avenues leading from Broadway.

Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.
OFFICE 94 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS

All the Time!

For the next six days we offer a

6-PIECE

PARLOR SUIT

—WITH—

Solid Black Walnut Frame in Crushed Plush

consisting of

1 Sofa,
1 Divan,
1 Patent Rocker,
1 Arm Chair,
2 Reception Chairs,

—ALSO—

A Black Walnut Marble Top Centre Table,

all for [illegible]

$45.00

$10 Down $5 Per Month

A.C. Titus & Co.,

225 to 229

Thames Street.

CHICAGO'S BOODLERS

SEVEN ALDERMEN INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Others Will Be Proceeded Against at the Rate of One a Day—Alderman Roth's Story of Bribery.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Late yesterday afternoon indictments were returned by the grand jury against the following aldermen: W. J. O'Brien, Dr. O'Brien, N. A. Cremer, Patrick J. Gorman, Philip Jackson, Stephen M. Gossolin, John F. Dorman. The charge against W. J. O'Brien and Powers is bribery, and the specification against the others is conspiracy to do an unlawful act.

Two more indictments were found, but not returned, against W. J. O'Brien. They charge bribery, and state that O'Brien gave Alderman Roth $1000 to vote for the Northern Pacific ordinance, and $750 to vote for the Economic Gas ordinance. The names of the witnesses signed to the indictments are City Clerk Van Cleave, Aldermen Kunz, Casey, Roth, Vierling and Smith, Secretary Zimmerman, of the People's Gas company, John Williams and Hannah Larkin. In regard to the woman, State Attorney Longnecker said: "There are certain houses of ill repute which certain aldermen visited while much the worse for liquor and

They Talked Too Freely

while there for their own good." The state attorney also said: "You may look for about one indictment a day from this time until the whole outfit is indicted."

Judge Anthony fixed the bail of the indicted men at $10,000 each. Capiases were placed in the hands of deputy sheriffs. By 6 o'clock all except Aldermen Gorman and Goslin had furnished bail and these two, although not yet found, are understood to have their bonds in a course of preparation.

Alderman Roth made public last evening the part he has taken in the boodle transactions of the city council. He says one of the O'Briens offered him money to vote for the passage of the Economic Gas ordinance over the mayor's veto. Roth thereupon called at The Daily News office with the view of bringing the corruptionists to justice. The matter was talked over by various persons and arrangements were made for receiving the money promised in such a way that witnesses could testify to the visit of the men who paid the money.

Seven hundred and fifty dollars was paid Roth in his office after the passage of the ordinance over the veto. He at once disclosed the fact to his bookkeeper, and deposited the money in the safe at The Daily News office. About two weeks after that the ordinance of the Northern Pacific

Passed the Council.

Billy O'Brien took Roth into the washroom of the city clerk's office and gave him a sealed envelope marked "Roth." Roth opened the envelope in the presence of several newspaper men, and it was found to contain two $500 bills. This money was also placed in The Daily News office safe.

Afterward the papers hired detectives to watch various members of the council, and secured much corroborative evidence. Roth says he took no money at any time for any other purpose than bringing to light the corrupt methods employed in the council. The indicted aldermen profess to be able to prove their innocence.

ITS ORIGIN A MYSTERY.

Big Carriage Factory and Other Property Destroyed at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—The people of North Cambridge were awakened from their slumbers early this morning by a fire, such as the city has not known for a great many years. The whole of Henderson Bros.' immense carriage manufactory and repository, taking up nearly the entire block, bounded by North avenue, Hadley, Russell and Orchard streets, were burned to the ground, with the exception only of two small buildings.

Besides this, several tenement houses on Hadley street, with their contents, were burned, and the police station and fire house of division 4 injured.

There were over 1000 carriages in the whole plant, and several hundred sets of harnesses. Only about 100 of the vehicles were saved.

Seventy-five to 100 hands were employed in the factory.

The loss will reach over $300,000.

Comptroller Must Pay.

HARTFORD, March 19.—The supreme court has decided the case of the state vs. Nicholas Staub, state comptroller, in favor of the state. This is the case which was brought to compel the comptroller to draw on the treasurer for the school money for the towns of the state. The towns will be relieved by reason of this decision from the necessity of borrowing several hundred thousands of dollars. The decision settles the case and the comptroller pays.

Death of William R. Shelton.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—William R. Shelton, ex-mayor of this city, is dead. Mr. Shelton held many municipal offices during the past thirty years. He was mayor of the city in 1877-79. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. Some four or five years ago he suffered a shock of paralysis and has been in failing health since. He was 71 years of age.

Young Wilson Set Free.

AYER, Mass., March 25.—Charles G. Wilson, charged with the murder of his father by arsenic, was arraigned in the district court yesterday afternoon, before Judge Wallace, and discharged. Professor Wood found no arsenic in the parts submitted, either in the father or mother, and it was on the strength of this that Wilson was discharged.

Young Robbers in Trouble.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 22.—The police have arrested Martin Curley and Otis Loveland, youths, charging them with committing the numerous burglaries which have terrorized East Bridgeport during the past two weeks. They were locked up in default of $1000 bail.

Baseball in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., March 25.—At a meeting of the baseball enthusiasts of Lewiston and Auburn last evening a committee was appointed to raise funds for a club, and it was voted to send a delegation to the meeting of the New England league men in Boston, March 30.

Noted Inventor Dead.

LYNN, Mass., March 19.—Charles J. Van Depoele, the eminent electrician, inventor and pioneer of the electric street railway, died at his home here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Van Depoele was born in Litchtervelde, Belgium, April 27, 1846.

Bank Cashier Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 21.—Frederick Starr Bailey, for forty-six years cashier of the Agawam National bank of this city, died suddenly of heart disease.

M. COTTRELL,

Furnishing Undertaker

1 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.

Residence, No. 79 Thames Street.

R. O. COTTRELL, Residence, 141 Will-s

NEWPORT.

FIRM AND EMPHATIC

IS THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER TO LORD SALISBURY.

Speedy Answer Demanded Regarding the Renewal of the Modus Vivendi. United States Will Use Its Utmost Strength to Protect the Seals.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Harrison sent to the senate yesterday a copy of his reply to Lord Salisbury's last note. Its concluding paragraph is very warlike in tone, and contains in substance an ultimatum to the British government that unless Great Britain agrees to some arrangement, pending arbitration, by which the interests of the United States in Behring sea could be protected, the United States government would take measures to protect them, even if it were necessary to call the military force into requisition to do so.

The correspondence on the matter did not comprise the full text of Lord Salisbury's reply to the note of the 8th inst., but a synopsis of it, containing the principal points, and the counter propositions respecting a modus vivendi, which his lordship offered in full. This text, it is understood, is coming by mail, and will doubtless confirm Lord Salisbury's fondness for controversialism, which it is said is really responsible to a great degree for the dilly-dallying with the subject which he has shown. The response by the president, which was considered and

Approved by the Cabinet,

accompanied the synopsis of Salisbury's reply.

The letter puts forward several counter propositions on the subject of the modus vivendi which, when read to the senate, were heard with the same sense of indignation that moved the members of the cabinet Tuesday. President Harrison's response, earnest and forceful it is said, elicited approval as its contents were made known to the senate. Although efforts were made to induce the senators, and especially members of the committee on foreign relations, to remove the seal of secrecy from these communications, that they might be given to the people for their information and consideration, the efforts were futile. The senate determined to keep the letters from the public. Copies had been made at the state department for the press with the expectation that the senate would order them to be made known, but they are still being sacredly guarded.

President Harrison's response is said to be firm and emphatic. It reiterates the contentions made by this government in correspondence, and accuses Lord Salisbury of not dealing directly and frankly with the questions involved. And at the close it is said he plainly informs his lordship that if necessary all the resources of the United States, naval and military, will be called upon to maintain the rights of the United States and in the Behring sea and to protect the seals resulting thereto. The concluding paragraph is described by one who has read it as

"A Ringing Snapper."

The communications were referred to the committee on foreign relations, before which the arbitration treaty is still pending. As to the probable action upon that document, a senator who has taken a prominent part in the discussion over it said that it would most likely be ratified, although there is a wide diversity of opinion in the senate as to the expedience or necessity of ratifying the treaty under present conditions.

Another senator confirmed this prediction, and stated that with the ratification would go a resolution to the president expressing the sense of the senate to be that the United States possessed certain rights in the Behring sea, some inalienable and acquired, from Russia, and that whatever action he took in protecting those rights, pending arbitration, would meet the approval of the senate.

Pastor is Missing.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 23.—Rev. William H. Childs of the North Tiverton Methodist Episcopal church has left his charge, his wife and children, and has gone no one knows where. Rev. Mr. Childs came to New York from England ten years ago. A year ago he left the Unsectarian Mission in New York, and accepted a call to the little church in North Tiverton. He was very popular with his flock.

Died in Jail.

ALFRED, Me., March 24.—Herbert C. Goodroe, who was held on a charge of burning the Whipple House in Kittery, died in the county jail, where he had been confined since March 14. He was insane, beyond question, when he was committed, and was also suffering from liver and heart trouble. He was a veteran and pensioner of the war, and was about 50 years of age.

After Many Months.

DUNBAR, Pa., March 25.—The dead have been wrested from their untimely tomb and all that remains now is to accord a Christian burial to the miners who met their fate in the Hill Farm mine at Dunbar June 16, 1890. Wednesday the bodies of twenty-three of the miners were found and yesterday they were brought to the surface for burial.

Will Stay at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 25.—Two or three months ago President Harper of Chicago university offered to Professor John W. White of Harvard the position of head of the Greek department at the university, with a salary of $7000. Professor White has just made public his decision not to accept the offer.

Business Man Missing.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 19.—Hermann Barthelness, of the firm of Barthelness & Dunton of this city, has been missing from his home since Wednesday last. No reason can be assigned for his absence. Barthelness is a member of several German societies and has a family.

Assured of Her Library.

ARLINGTON, Mass., March 19.—Arlington, by the will of Mrs. Maria C. Robbins, who died recently in New York, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000, receives $10,000, a plot of land and a sufficient sum to complete the public library here, which she had already endowed with $50,000.

Progressing Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Morrill's condition remains unchanged, but he sleeps well and gives evidence of a good appetite. His complete recovery is expected in a short time.

Skipped with Music.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 25.—F. H. Blake, leader of the American band of this city, started off last night with over $500 worth of music and instruments belonging to the band.

The cigarette has found a scientific friend in Professor Babcock, a prominent botanist and expert, who informs the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Health that it is the least harmful way of smoking, providing the smoke is not inhaled. That is just where the trouble is. The only way of getting a satisfactory smoke out of the pesky little things is by inhalation, and then the mischief is done.

New Advertisements.

What an Offer!

A Life-Size Crayon Portrait

For $8.00

Limited to April 15th.

These portraits are not our regular hand, stippled grade, but a Portrait finished with the Patent Air Brush. These Portraits I can recommend as an artistic piece of work and the likeness is guaranteed to be accurate in all cases. This is positively the greatest bargain ever offered to the people of Newport.

Holloway

The Leading Portrait Artist.

THE F. F. TEBBETTS & CO.
CLOAK STORE
99 WESTMINSTER ST.
BUTLER EXCHANGE,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER GARMENTS

We take pleasure in announcing the

OPENING

of our Spring and Summer Garments, to which we respectfully invite your early attention. We show at this time

SPECIAL GOOD VALUES

—IN—

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES

—AT—

$3.75, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 13.50, 15.00,

These deservedly popular garments we offer in a great variety of cloths and warrant them in every particular.

SIGN OF THE GREAT WHITE BEAR

SOLID SILVER

—AND—

PLATED WARE

—FOR—

PRESENTS.

D. L. CUMMINGS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
146 Thames St.

NEW

U. S. HOTEL,

Cor THAMES & PELHAM STS.,

NOW OPEN. Newly re-fitted and re-furnished. Steam Heat, Electric Bells.

L. F. ATTLETON,

(Formerly of the Aquidneck.)

Manager.

9-12

New Advertisements.

Seed Potatoes.

I have a buyer at Houlton, Me., who is loading only the best stock that the market affords of pure seed stock that will arrive in a few days. 100 barrels of Caribou stock, that was due here on the 15th, expected on the 21st, Rose, Queen, Pearl of Savoy, Minister, Hebron and all other varieties.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Farm Supplies of all kinds.

An elegant line of Coach, Buggy and Team Harnesses at reduced prices. Agent for the Massasoit Whip, the best in the world.

Flower, Field and Lawn Seeds, Lawn Mower repairing a specialty. Chittenden's, Mapes' and Mitchell's Fertilizers, Hardware, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

The Oliver Chilled Plow

has eclipsed the world, everyone will tell you of its merits. Sizes—
No. 40 cuts a 9x16 in. furrow,
No. 20 " 7x13 "
No. 19 " 6x12 "
No. 10 " 6x10 "

The Syracuse Chilled Plow.

No. 65 cuts a 7x13 in. furrow,
No. 56 " 8x14 "

The Syracuse Steel Plow

with a Wrought Steel Beam, an elegant model with Jointer, weighs only 108 lbs. either right or left hand, cuts a furrow 9x14 in.

The Syracuse Side Hill Plow

with reversable Jointer and Clevis, Chilled Board, weighs 135 lbs. No. 60 cuts a furrow 8x16 in.

The 76 Swivel Plow

a new Steel Board, Side Hill, adjustible Clevis, Spring Latch, cuts a furrow 8x14 in.

The Centennial Chilled Side Hill

light weight, adjustible Cutter cuts a furrow 7x14 in.

The Wrights, Conical, Eagle, Dole,

or any other make not in stock furnished on short notice. Parts for all plows.

HARROWS

See the CUTAWAY for 1892. Dirt-proof boxes made of wood, never cut out, new style wood frame. The Spading, Solid Disc, O. R. C., Drader, or the Acme in two patterns. Thomas, Eagle and Evans.

THE ASPINWALL

Potato Planter

just arrived. Don't fail to see the new Robbins Hand Dropping Planter, Fertilizers and Furrowers. New Gem Seed Planters for little money. The Matthews and Planet, Jr.

Hand Cultivators

AND

HORSE HOES

The Iron Age, Syracuse and New England. A new 6 ft. Steel Field Roller at a very low price. Just arrived, two car loads of

Garden, Steel and Dump

WHEELBARROWS.

50 dozen Steel Goods,

RAKES,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
FORKS, &c.

50 of the

SPRING PAWL PHILADELPHIA

LAWN MOWERS

made to order for my trade. No other agent has them made to order. They outwear any other mower in the market.

SEEDS

Field Sowing. I have a large stock that I bought early, I will place at low prices so that all may have the advantage of it.

SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE

from an English formula, the best in America.

Garden and Flower Seeds

of every kind. What becomes of the old flower seeds that the dealers must have. They are put into cheap packets and sold by other trades than seedsmen.

Lawn Mower Repairing a Specialty.

Mowers guaranteed to cut as good as new or no charge. Leave your orders early that they may have attention.

FARMERS If your Mower, Tedder or Rake wants repairing, bring it in now, no matter what make. I can furnish repairs for it and put it in order.

GEO. A. WEAVER,
19 & 23 BROADWAY.

W. F. Spingler

146
BELLEVUE AVE.

FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED

—AND—

COVERED.

MATTRESSES Made Over.

Miscellaneous.

H.W. LADD CO.

213-217 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OPENING
—OF—
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS
FOR SPRING and SUMMER

We make our opening display in our third floor rooms.

As in the past years, it is an exposition of extraordinary interest.

The season's novelties introduce effects entirely distinct from the ruling designs of past productions.

They are very beautiful, extremely rich, and of pronounced character.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

H. W. LADD CO.,
Providence, R.I.

NOTICE.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's **BOOTS** In Quantity and Quality.

SEABURY'S

214 THAMES STREET.

Newport Street Railway.

Cross Town Line.

On and after Monday, February 8, till further notice, a car will leave the Postoffice hourly from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for cliff walk, Bath road, and will leave cliff walk hourly from 8 10 a. m. to 6 10 p. m.

Passengers may be transferred at head of Franklin street to and from the cars of the main line.

F. C. JOHNSON,
2-13 Superintendent.

Newport Laundry

Entirely Remodeled under a New Management.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

A Special Feature.

Family Washing

By the Week or Month.

Feather Beds and Mattresses renovated and made over.

Draperies, Carpets, Rugs, Furniture,

Cleansed and Disinfected in NAPHTHA. ☞ Blankets scoured without shrinking.

Hot, Cold & Steam Baths.

Everything first-class. Satisfaction guaranteed. CAPACITY UNLIMITED. Send for Price list.

Office & Works, cor. Pond avenue and Warner street.

Down town office, J. D. Richardson & Son, 2[illegible] Thames Street. Telephone Connection.
12-19

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co

15 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS (Reserved Earnings) OVER $450,000

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

ALLOWS INTEREST on accounts subject to check at sight.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians or Receivers depositing funds with this Company are by law exempted from all personal liability.

LADIES ACCOUNTS solicited.

ACCEPTS TRUSTS, created by will or otherwise, and is by law authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Receiver.

RENTS SAFES in its vaults at $10 per year and upwards; also receives Bonds, Jewelry, Silverware and other valuables for safe keeping.

Directors.

Amos C. Barstow,	Rowland Hazard,
Christopher Lippitt,	Edward D. Pearce,
Royal C. Taft,	Horatio N. Campbell,
Robert H. I. Goddard	Robert Knight,
George W. R. Matteson,	John W. Danielson,
Samuel S. Sprague,	Herbert J. Wells,
William D. Ely,	John C. Pegram,
Robert I. Gammell,	Lyman B. Goff,
William Binney,	Eugene W. Mason,
William B. Weeden,	George Gordon King,

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, Vice President.
EDWARD S. CLARK, Secretary.
3-6

Farm and Family

Farm Hints.

Occasionally we see an article from some "progressive farmer," who advocates the planting of artichokes for pigs, as the pigs will dig the roots themselves. The artichoke in good land quickly becomes a troublesome weed unless the pig or some one else root them out to the very last tuber. It would be better to plant potatoes for that purpose, and then it will pay better, even in a year of abundance like last year, to dig the potatoes and sell the best, giving the poorest to the hogs, and selling all the marketable ones than to let the pigs dig them.

The box with square corners is the best form for wooden silos and water tanks. The round tub may take less lumber in the manufacture, but the labor of making is so much increased as to more than overbalance the saving in cost of material.

A fruit grower in Ohio says: "Be careful in using buckwheat as a green manure either for small fruits or vegetables." He has known of cases where the plowing under of buckwheat, or the use of buckwheat straw as a mulching, has been the cause of serious injury to the strawberry crop.

Those who have only wagons with narrow wheels to do their teaming about the farm would find an advantage in having wooden hoops six inches wide made to put on over the wheels; a few spokes and a ring to slip on the hub of the wheel are all that is needed, and any wheelwright can easily make them. They make the load draw easier, and when it is necessary to pass over grass ground they do not cut it up. They are needed in the spring while the ground is soft, but are often handy in haying time and at other seasons. We hope to see the time when the law will say that no man shall carry a load of one ton excepting that the tires of his wheels are four inches wide. Then we shall have better roads.

Do not change your business or system of farming, if you have any system, too often. If you have a crop, whether milk or potatoes, pigs or strawberries, that you know how to manage, and produce as good as anybody does and do it as cheaply, "stick to it, and keep on sticking to it." No matter if over-production has reduced the market price down to what it costs you to produce it. Those whom it cost more than it did you will lose more money than you will, and will the sooner get out. If you find you are losing money where others succeed in making it upon the same crops, then you are the one to get out or else you must bustle round and find out how they do it. Don't be too proud to learn, even from those who are not as wise as you are in some things, and don't be too obstinate to change when you see you have been wrong.

"The curl in the pig's tail is worth a dollar," says an experienced breeder, pointing to a fine specimen. And so it was. It indicated good health, vigorous constitution and thrifty condition. The pig's tail uncurls and droops as soon as he is sick, as surely as the dog's tail does when he is frightened. Keep a good watch of that and you will find out the sick, weakly and unthrifty pigs almost at a glance. Having made the discovery, then take them out and keep them out of the herd. If they have not a disease that will infect the others, the others will probably kill them by crowding them at the trough and in the sleeping quarters.

With good care more lambs ought to be raised each year than there were ewes in the beginning. That is, about 20 per cent. of the flock ought to drop twin lambs, and 96 per cent. of those dropped should be raised. Some breeds are even more prolific, and 40 per cent. will drop twins or triplets. And the prolific breeds are the best milkers, so that twins are more frequently raised with them than with the breeds that do not often drop twins. Keeping the ram too fat is often the reason that he does not get more lambs.

White oats are said to have five per cent. more feeding value, by the pound, than black oats, but a pound of heavy oats is much more valuable than a pound of light oats.

Do the horses earn 30 cents a day the year through? They cannot be kept for less around Boston, or where hay and grain is not very low.

That the strongest, most vigorous and easiest fattened pigs come from three-year-old parents is the verdict of an experienced breeder.

The driver ought to put the bits in his own mouth before he puts them in the horses' mouth on a frosty morning. He probably will not do it more than once or twice, but he will dip them into a bucket of water to take the frost out, or warm by the stove, before he tries them on the horse the next time. Some have them covered with leather or rubber, which is not a bad idea, either.

We used to hear about people who were as "independent as a hog on ice." They would neither go ahead or stand still. But neither the hog nor cow has any business on the ice, and if there are any places in their yards where ice is likely to form, they should be filled up at once.

Not only in hogs but in beef animals has the demand changed in regard to the size of the animals wanted in the market. The well-fattened steer weighing from 1300 to 1500 pounds alive, and from 800 to 950 pounds dressed, sells most readily and at the best prices in this country and in Liverpool.

To make the floor of the cellar or the poultry house rat proof, at a small expense, or to make a solid walk around the house, take 20 or 30 bushels of coal ashes, cinders and all, and mix it into one bushel of freshly slacked lime, made quite thin in the slacking. Mix this thoroughly and cover the surface with it, making it three or four inches thick and pounding it down hard. As the material is not expensive, go over it three or four times, especially if any part of it is likely to be driven over by a wagon. In fact, where it is liable to be crossed by heavy teams in the spring, it would be better to make it thicker, and to make a sloping edge to it. In the cellar and poultry house plaster the walls with the same for a foot high or more, crowding it hard into all crevices.

The farmer should learn to know and protect all the insect-eating birds. The woodpeckers, the swallows and all the native sparrows are insect eaters, although the latter eat the seeds of many weeds, and a few of them eat some small grain. All the thrushes are insect eaters, but the catbird eats much small fruit in the season, as also does the robin, but their service in keeping down insects more than repays for this. The same might be said of the robin. The New England robin and all birds with hanging nests are insect eaters, and the blackbird, by destroying large numbers of insects, atones in part for the mischief he does in newly planted cornfields.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's State Association, Prof. I. P. Roberts stated that the solid and liquid manure from a 1000-pound horse would weigh about seven tons in a year, and that from a cow it would be about 10 tons a year. Such manure shows a value, by analysis, of from $2 to $3 per ton, but as all is not soluble, the actual value would be about one-half or one-third that amount. Much of this value is lost by leaching and evaporation, and not all of it is saved, as the animals are not in the barn all of the time.

Corn stover should have been used up before this time. If it has been kept dry it has become tough and woody, and has lost much of its feeding value. If it has not been kept dry it is moldy or will soon mold, and although cattle may eat it very well, it is not wholesome for them, and imparts a bad flavor and a tendency to spoil quickly to both the milk and the cream and all that is made from them.

It is an excellent plan to procure seeds early enough to test them before sowing. Placing them in a folded cloth between two layers of cotton batting and keeping it moist, but not too wet, in a warm place, will soon tell how many of them are likely to germinate. Sowing seed that will not sprout is a loss of seed, manure and time. Often when the failure is found it is too late to put a desirable crop upon that place.

As many of the papers are advocating the planting of pecan trees in Northern States, as far as they can withstand the winter climate, it may be well to listen to a word of caution from an experienced grower of them in Texas, where they are native. He says it is very easy to transplant a pecan tree and make it live, but in transplanting the tap root is cut off, and it makes a sickly growth, and will never bear a nut, while if the seed is planted where they are wanted to grow they will grow much more thrifty and bear well.

The Northern farmer will do better with the chestnut. They also are difficult to transplant, but grow readily from the seed, come to bearing in ten or twelve years, and it is very seldom that our markets are well supplied with them. They can, if it is desired, be grafted with scions from European varieties, which are larger, and usually a better nut than the American variety, and they come into bearing earlier. A variety from Japan is spoken of in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station as being a smaller tree, bearing a larger nut than the European varieties, and bearing when four or five years old, but there are doubts about its being hardy even in the Middle States. The seeds of the European kinds grow readily here, and if protected a little while small, appear to be as hardy as our common chestnut. Perhaps the Japanese kind might become acclimated in a similar manner.

The farmer who needs a new mowing machine, reaper or horse rake will probably think of it before the time comes to use it. If he does not, some agent will be apt to come along and remind him of it; but how about the small tools, as plows, shovels, hoes, baskets, and all the rest? It would be a good idea to look around while there is time, and see what will be needed when the work begins. It will be provoking to have to make a trip to town on purpose for some little thing that could as well have been bought weeks before.—[Am. Cultivator.

Household Fancy Work.

A KNITTED LACE RUFFLE.

This ruffle is suitable for a child's collar, infant's slips, skirts, etc.

With Barbour's three-cord thread, No. 60 or 70, and two No. 17 steel needles cast on 72 stitches. Fine thread and needles make very narrow lace.

1st row—Five plain, make 1, narrow, 2 plain (make 1, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, make 1, 3 plain) repeat 4 times (make 1, narrow), twice 1 plain, make 4, narrow, 1 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

2d row—Eight plain, seam 1, 1 plain, seam 1, 59 plain, make 1, narrow, 3 plain.

3d row—Five plain, make 1, narrow, 3 plain (make 1, narrow, 1 plain, narrow, make 1, 5 plain), repeat 4 times (make 1, narrow) twice, 6 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

4th row—Seventy plain, make 1, narrow, turn the work, slip the stitch last knitted on to the right-hand needle, 1 plain (not counting the slipped stitch), make 1, narrow, 4 plain (make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, 7 plain), repeat 4 times (make 1, narrow), twice 5 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

5th row—21 plain, turn the work, slip the stitch last knitted on to the right-hand needle, 7 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 4 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

6th row—70 plain, make 1, narrow, 3 plain.

7th row—5 plain, make 1, narrow, 2 plain, narrow (make 1, 3 plain, make 1, narrow, 3 plain, narrow), repeat 3 times, make 1, 3 plain, make 1, narrow, 7 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 3 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

8th row—70 plain, make 1, narrow, 3 plain.

9th row—5 plain, make 1, narrow, 1 plain narrow (make 1, 5 plain, make 1, narrow, 1 plain, narrow), repeat 3 times, make 1, 5 plain, make 1, narrow, 7 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 2 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

10th row—70 plain, make 1, narrow, turn the work, slip the stitch last knitted on to the right-hand needle, 1 plain, make 1, narrow, narrow (make 1, 7 plain, knit 3 together), repeat 3 times, make 1, 7 plain, make 1, narrow, 7 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain (make 1, narrow) twice, 1 plain.

11th row—18 plain, turn the work, slip stitch last knitted on to the right-hand needle, 8 plain (make 1, narrow), repeat 3 times, 1 plain.

12th row—Bind off 3, 66 plain, make 1, narrow, 3 plain. MEG MERRILL in Am. Cultivator.

Bits of Information.

New York has 60,000 Swedes.

Numidian marbles are the finest.

An inch of rain means 100 tons to an acre.

There are 73,045 paupers in the United States.

The unexplored area of Canada is 1,000,000 square miles.

The world's passenger cars can seat 1,500,000 people.

Spiders are seven times stronger in proportion than lions.

Mount St. Gothard is the longest tunnel in the world—49,170 feet.

It costs half a cent a minute to smoke a 4-cent Egyptian cigarette.

The pension rolls carry the names of 212 soldiers of the War of 1812.

Queen Elizabeth was the first woman that ever wore a knitted stocking.

The total income of the Church of England is about $1,000,000 a week.

A banyan tree, covering between six and seven acres, is growing in Australia.

The pig has forty-four teeth, the dog has forty-two and mankind only thirty-two.

To be perfectly proportioned a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

In proportion to its size England has eight times as many miles of railway as the United States.

There are twenty-six Democratic and eighteen Republican Governors in the United States.

The hailstorm does not waste itself in the dark. Four-fifths of the hailstorms occur in the daytime.

A hole one-thousandth of an inch in diameter can now be bored through a diamond, sapphire or ruby.

The first nation in history to have three cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants each is the United States.

Women in Egypt are not allowed to see men, except the married women their respective husbands.

In Rhode Island and Ohio the Governor cannot veto the actions of the legislative bodies of the State.

On the Himalaya Mountains fields of barley are cultivated and brought to perfection 11,800 feet above the sea.

There are today 12,947 Jesuits. In the United States there are 564 in Maryland, 403 in Missouri, and 195 in New Orleans.

A camel of the largest size has been known to drink from thirty to fifty gallons and then travel without water for twenty days.

There are said to be more divorces granted annually in the United States than in all the rest of the Christian world put together.

The bee can draw twenty times its own weight, can fly more than four miles an hour, and will seek food at a distance of four miles.

Babylon, according to Herodotus, covered 196 square miles. London, at its greatest extent, covers about six hundred and ninety square miles.

Botanists estimate the number of known species of plants at 100,000. About 4,000 species of the higher classes grow wild in the United States.

In 1800 Philadelphia had a population of 70,287, while New York's population was 60,489. New York took the first place in the census of 1810.

Missouri sent 78,000 men to the Union army and has 83,000 on the pension roll. Kansas sent 16,000 to the army and has 20,000 pensioners.

The microscope shows 4,000 muscles in the body of the common caterpillar, and that the eyes of the dragon fly contains 28,000 polished lenses.

There are 800 public baths in the city of Tokio, Japan, where natives are parboiled at a temperature of 110 deg. for a sum equivalent to 1 cent.

Alaska contains the great volcanic system of the United States. It has sixty-one volcanoes that have been active since the settlement by Europeans.

The State capitol at Austin, Texas, ranks next in size to the capitol at Washington. It is 566¼ feet long, 288 feet 10 inches at its widest part and 311 feet high.

A single bee, with all its industry, energy and innumerable journeys it has to perform, will not collect more than a teaspoonful of honey in a single season.

It is a matter of record that 19,570 dollars were coined in 1804, yet only eight samples are known to exist, and those that are in good condition are valued at $1,000 each.

In this country it is thought to give sufficient variety when every day in the week has a different name. But the Persians have a different name for every day in the month.

The annual cost of government in New York per capita is three times greater than the cost of governing London, and is about one-third greater than the cost of governing Paris.

The mean descent of the Ohio river from the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela to the Mississippi is about five and one-half inches per mile, the distance being 975 miles.

Among the lost arts, such as the tempering of bronze, making flexible glass and the manufacture of Tyrian purple, we will soon have to number another—namely, the weaving of rag carpets.

There are 11,500,000 voters in the United States, of whom 3,100,000 are of alien birth and 1,500,000 are of African descent. Nearly 1,000,000 of the colored voters, it is said, can neither read nor write.

In the ninth century European kings wore wooden shoes. In those days, in fact, a monarch did not possess one-half the creature comforts and luxuries that the humblest peasant can now obtain.

In the United States there is a territorial area of 3,000,000 square miles, upon which a population of a little more than 60,000,000 is thinly spread, while Great Britain has an area of 120,000 square miles and a population of 35,000,000.

Not many years ago they had to cut the cloth and the leather according to the law in England. In the year 1463 Parliament passed a law which prohibited any one from wearing shoes "with toes more than two inches longer than the foot."

Retribution has overtaken the composer of "Annie Rooney" who is now in jail in consequence of his morbid desire to appropriate the property of other people. The composer of "Comrades," however, is still at large, as is also the demon in human form who let "Ta-ra ra Boom-der-e" loose on the world.—[Ex.

The census of all India shows a population of 287,200,000. Of the 207,654,407 are Hindoos, 57,365,204 Mussulmans, 2,584,191 Christians, 1,416,109 Jains, 1,907,836 Sikhs, 7,101,057 Buddhists, 89,887 Parsees, 17,180 Jews, 9,402,083 forest tribes (animal worshipers), 289 atheists, agnostics, etc.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The four Official Reports,

U. S. Govern't, Bulletin No. 10; Canadian Gov't, Bulletin No. 13; Ohio Food Commission, and N. J. Food Commission, show

Cleveland's Baking Powder

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pure cream of tartar powders, yielding (average) 12.87 per cent. carbonic acid gas.

The Scientific American, after a most careful examination of the Official Reports, says: "The showing Cleveland's makes, compared with all the principal brands, is such as to put it emphatically at the head."

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. ●

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LEAVITT'S Photograph Gallery,

126

BELLEVUE AVENUE

The Origin of Leap Year Proposals.

The custom of permitting the fair sex to assume the rights and prerogatives appertaining to their brothers once every four years is a very ancient one, and when it originated is not definitely known. The first statutory recognition of the custom, however, was a law passed by the Scottish Parliament in the year 1288, 604 years ago, which statute provided as follows:

"It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of hir maist blissit Megestie, ilk for the yeare, known as Leap Year, ilk Maiden ladye of baith highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeak ye sho likes, albeit, gif he refuses to taik hir to be his lawfull wedit wyfe, he shall be mulcted [whatever that may be] in ye summe of ane dundis or less, as his estait moit be, except and awis gif he can maik it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman, that he then shall be free."

In 1321 France enacted similar laws, and before Columbus set out on his voyage of discovery Genoese and Florentine maidens "of baith highe and lowe estait" had all the privileges in that line which their Scottish and English sisters enjoyed.

Artesian Irrigation in Algeria.

In the year 1857 the French engineer, M. Jus, demonstrated that that portion of the Sahara Desert included within the area of French Algeria contained large underground supplies of water, and the number of wells bored since that time in the departments of Algiers Oran and Constantine amounts to more than 13,000. These wells vary from 100 to 400 feet in depth, and the pressure of the water forces it a couple of feet above the surface of the ground. It is then led into ditches and is carried in this way to the vineyards, date trees, and wheat fields. No fewer than twelve million acres of barren land have been made fruitful in this way, and enterprise representing perhaps the most remarkable example of irrigation by means of artesian well which can anywhere be found. Algeria owes to this method of cultivation that it is becoming a most important wine-producing country as may be gauged from the fact that it sent to France in 1886, 10,500,000 gallons.—[Chambers' Journal.

"HOW OLD I LOOK, AND NOT YET THIRTY!"

Many women fade early, simply because they do not take proper care of themselves. Whirled along in the excitements of fashionable life, they overlook those minor ailments that, if not checked in time, will rob them of Health and Beauty. At the first symptom of vital weakness, use

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The Newport Street Railway Company offer for sale their remaining lots on Vernon Avenue. The price for the present is from 12½ to 15 cents per square foot. The terms of purchase will be made quite easy.

The situation and character of these lots make them especially desirable for houses.

Apply at office of the Company or to real estate agents.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK, Treasurer.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1891.

Xmas Pictorials for 1891.

London Graphic,
London News,
Paris Figaro,
Yule Tide,
Pictorial World,
Lady's Pictorial,
Holly Leaves,
Life,
Puck
Judge,
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R—Erythroxylon coca, 1 drachm.
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Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
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Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

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Kickapoo Indian Oil kills pain instantly, and cures inflammatory diseases. 25 cents.

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Miscellaneous.

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AROUND THE WORLD.

Scenes and Incidents of Travel in India—The People, their Habits and Achievements—Tombs, Mosques and Gardens of Cyclopean Grandeur and Oriental Magnificence.

(BY HON. NICHOLAS BALL.)

DELHI, INDIA, January 10, 1892.

On the morning of January 11, we drove to Sikandra, a distance of about five miles along what may be called the "Appian Way" of Agra, as it is bordered on both sides by tombs. On the way we entered a gateway made of beautiful stone arranged in the modern Hindu style, and found within a very imposing carved sandstone building some 300 years old. A mile further on, somewhat similar but more beautiful gateway admits us to a garden of Oriental magnificence, in which is a four-story building of delicate proportions, the upper story being of snow white marble with latticed windows, and surmounted by four diminutive kiosques. This is the tomb of the great Emperor Akbar, who died Oct. 15, 1605, and was erected by his son and successor, Jahangir. "This tomb," wrote the traveler Finch, about 1615, "is much worshipped both by Moors and Gentiles, holding him for a great saint." At the head and foot of the marble tombstone are the words, "Allaho Akbar! Jilli Julahu Hool!" There are also 99 other inscriptions, which our guide said were distinct titles of the Creator. At the head of the tomb stands a short pillar, intended to support the famous Kohinoor diamond, which is said to have rested there for many years. Round the tomb were placed the clothes, books and arms of Akbar, ready for immediate use in case he should rise, but predatory tribes have removed them. How suggestive is this of the manner of burying an Indian chief in America! Of this beautiful mausoleum Bayard Taylor wrote: "I thought the Alcazar of Seville and the Alhambra of Granada had already presented me with the purest type of Saracenic, but I was mistaken. What! had seen of the splendors of the Moghuls, and what I then saw, overpowered me like a magnificent dream." Of the tomb itself, Mr. Taylor said: "Beneath is the dust of Akbar, one of the greatest men who ever wielde l a sceptre, the fourth descendant in a direct line from Tamarlane, the grandson of Baber the Conqueror, and grandfather of Shah Juhan; in him culminated the wisdom, the power, and the glory of that illustrious line. I doubt if the annals of any family that ever reigned can furnish six successive monarchs comparable in greatness of their endowments and splendor of their rule, to Baber, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Juhan, and Aurangzeb."

This mausoleum, which is a square, of 300 feet on a side, rises to the height of 100 feet. It stands in the centre of a large garden, and from it massive stone causeways diverge to four gates of red sandstone, 70 feet high, one at the centre of each side. The luxuriant vegetation of the tropics abounds on every hand, and fountains play on each of the causeways.

Sikandra derives its name from that of Alexander the Great, who won a great battle on the Jhelum river, not many miles away. We visited other mausoleum, only less beautiful than that described above, and then returned to Agra along a road whose distances are measured by *kos minar*, or milestones about two miles and a half apart.

Agra, with a population of 165,000, was little known to history before 1560 A. D., when Akbar established his palace here. It lies on the west bank of the Jumna, 841 miles from Calcutta and 139 miles from Delhi. The walls enclose a space of 11 square miles, once thickly populated, although only about one-half is now occupied, the remainder consisting of ruins and small tracts of desert. The city has a large trade in cotton and salt.

The fort here is an imposing structure, its vast red walls rising to a height of 70 feet, and making a circuit of a mile and a half. It is crenellated throughout, and has a general air of impregnability, although our guide told us that it is really little more than a veneering of sandstone on banks of earth and rubble masonry. Within these walls are most of the magnificent Mogul buildings for which Agra is so justly celebrated.

The Moti Musjid or Pearl Mosque is described by Ferguson as "one of the purest and most elegant buildings of its class to be found anywhere." The exterior facings are of red sandstone, with veined marble within, white, blue and gray. It is surmounted by three marble domes and by gilded spires, the whole most striking in effect, especially when seen from a distance, sparkling in the bright sunlight. Its courtyard is wholly of white marble from the pavement to the top of the lofty domes. Its 24 engrailed arches and groined vaults are almost bewildering in their perspective.

The palace, of sandstone without in the lower stories, but of white marble above and throughout the interior, is most elaborately wrought, with inlaid and mosaic work in profusion. Marble caskets glitter with the ornamentation of rare stones, and marble balustrades above look like fringes of lace along the battlements. From the balconies of the women's apartments can be seen the Jumna laving the walls 70 feet below, and beyond, for mile after mile, the rare and varied beauties of "India's coral strand." The size of this palace is indicated by the fact that its great inner court is 500x370 feet, approached through a succession of beautiful courts of smaller size, although one is 308x76 feet, and another in the rear is 235x170 feet. Among the most interesting parts of this building are the elaborately decorated baths, especially one whose rooms and corridors are ornamented with thousands of small mirrors in most kaleidoscopic designs.

We found in the fort a tablet on which was inscribed in letters of gold: "In grateful commemoration of services rendered to Posterity by Honorable Sir John Strachey, C. C. S. J., to whom, not forgetting the enlightened sympathy and timely care of others, are we indebted for the restoration and present beauty of the Taj Mahal and other famous monuments of the ancient arts and history of these provinces formerly administered by him, this tablet is placed by order of his friend, the Earl of Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, A. D. 1880."

A few years ago the Prince of Wales traveled extensively in India, and, in order that he might see them in all their original splendor, several rooms and corridors in the Pearl Mosque and the Marble Palace were restored at great expense.

Along the river is a very solid road which was built in 1835 for the purpose of giving employment to the famine-stricken natives. Passing along this about a mile we came to the Taj Maha, whose full title is *Taj bibi ke Roza*, or "the Crown Lady's Tomb." It was begun in 1629 by Shah Jahan, as a mausoleum for his favorite queen, Arjmaird Banu, the "Chosen of the Palace," and was finished in 1648. She was a granddaughter of Mirza Ghiyas, a Persian, who came from Tehran and became powerful under the name of Itimadu'ddaulah. She had seven children by Jahan, and died in giving birth to the eighth in 1629.

We enter by the *Taj Ganj Gate*, an outer court 880x440 ft. in size, in which is a noble caravansary on one side and an equally fine structure opposite. In front is a gateway of wondrous beauty, of red sandstone inlaid with ornaments and texts from the Koran, and surmounted by 26 cupolas of snowy marble. Within is a landscape garden, enclosed by a towering wall of sandstone, with arched galleries around the interior. Passing down an avenue of dark Italian cypress, we find 23 fountains sending up their sparkling jets along the course of a rippling brook. On either hand are beds of rarest flowers and shrubs; and from the lofty palms and bamboos or wide-spreading banyans rolls the gushing melody of birds of most brilliant plumage upon the air heavy with the fragrance of roses and lemon blossoms. We are prepared to expect something very fine as the central object for which such surroundings have been created; but not for the full reality of the Taj, which now presents itself to our gaze in all the splendor of the acme of Oriental magnificence.

A plinth of marble, 313 feet square, rises from the shrubbery and flowers to the height of 18½ feet from its lower four-foot platform, supporting at each corner, a marble tower 137 feet high crowned with a little pavilion; and, in the middle, the mausoleum proper, 186 feet square with a dome 50 feet in diameter and 80 feet high and a central gilded spire rising 30 feet higher still. The summit of the pinnacle is 243 feet above the ground, and throughout the structure are countless evidences of the labor and skill expended by the 20,000 men who toiled under pitiless masters, and for little pay, for 17 long, weary years. Nor was it merely their remuneration that was scanty, and often altogether wanting, for the rapacious officers doled out the daily allowance of corn for the laborers with almost the parsimony of misers. It is a beautiful building—a wonderful structure, and in some respects deserves to rank above the coarser pyramids as one of the seven wonders of the world; but to our eyes its beauty is tainted with the thought of selfish sorrow or vanity indulged at the expense of toil and hardship to suffering thousands. Nor is this feeling engendered wholly from our knowledge of its history, for there is that in the building itself which is strongly suggestive of cold and haughty arrogance, mingled with an appearance of the finically luxurious which actually detracts greatly from the apparent altitude of the whole.

On our return to the city, we noticed ahead of us a company of people all standing still; and, when we drew nearer we heard the strains of weird music, if that may be so called to which there is no tune. As we approached we saw that several persons in red and white garments were playing to some 30 others. Our guide said "funeral," and on looking further up the street we saw the coffin, red in color, and of rude finish, slung on bamboo poles and carried by four men. When the music ceased, the procession moved on. I asked our guide if the dead man would be burned. "Oh! no: him Mohammedan; he no burn."

The men here ride bullocks as we do horses, and travel at a good rate of speed. They pack their oxen with merchandise and farm produce as Mexicans load mules. At some of the wells we saw two yoke of oxen; and, while one pair is hauling up a leather bag full of water, the others are walking back by a parallel track so as to be ready to pull up the other bag, in this way keeping up a steady use of the well for irrigation.

The absence of the better class of native women is very noticeable in the streets of Agra, as, indeed, in all other cities we have visited in India. To-day we met several of the highest caste covered from the top of their heads to the soles of their feet, with only openings for the eyes in the cloths which concealed their faces.

We left Agra at 7 A. M., Wednesday, Jan. 13, and arrived at 4 P. M., the same day, at Delhi, the Rome of Asia, a city of 193,000 inhabitants. Besides the modern city, it consists of ruins extending some nine miles north and south and from three to six miles east and west. These ruins, covering some 45 square miles, represent seven different cities built by as many kings. Conquered by the Mohammedans in 1191, Delhi enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity until 1739, when its people put to the sword a Persian garrison introduced by Nadir Shah. Terrible was the vengeance of the latter, when reenforcement arrived, for from sunrise until noon of the 10th of March the troops engaged in a general massacre, while flames ravaged the devoted city. A cessation of hostilities was finally agreed upon at the intercession of the emperor, but the retiring Nadir bore away immense treasures, variously estimated at from $150,000,000 to $350,000,000, including the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor. In 1803 Delhi came into the possession of the English, whose rule was unbroken until the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, when scenes were enacted here which render it one of the most historical sites in Asia, the British finally triumphing under Gen. Nicholson, one of the greatest soldiers by which Britain has ever been defended in India.

On Friday, Jan. 15, we drove 11 miles to see the Kutab tower, which is the pride of Delhi as the Taj is of Agra. It is 238 feet high and tapers from a diameter of 47 feet at the base to one of less than 9 at the top. It is divided into five gigantic stories, respectively about 95, 50, 41, 25 and 22 feet in height, marked by balconies and girdled with inscribed bands. The three lower stories are red sandstone, but the others are veneered with white marble. It was shaken by an earthquake in 1806, but was restored in 1829, although not wholly in keeping with the original plan; later, lightening has played havoc with it, and now Yankee rods adorn its walls. From the top I could see from 40 to 60 castles, mosques and towers now in ruins, although many are nearly hidden by trees. The road hither from Delhi is called the Appian Way, and not inappropriately, so much does it resemble the old Roman thoroughfare of that name. Here, too, Delhi rests on her seven sites, as Rome on her seven hills.

Tuk is a spot sacred to Mohammedans, who hold a sort of camp meeting here once a month commencing of a Friday night. It so happened that we had chosen for our visit the day preceding the evening for one of these meetings to begin, and before we had descended from the tower, the devotees had begun to arrive. But the guide made them stand back until we had reached the ground. What a motley set they were, worshippers, dancing girls, men playing on small drums and women on a kind of a pumpkin vine flute! Jewelry hung from their noses and ears, and encircled wrists and ankles. We asked the dancers to show their skill, and they gave us such pirouetting as is seldom seen in America. They then asked for money, and by signs said that if we would put it on the ground they would bend backward and pick it up with their eyes. This seemed rather a strong claim, but four pieces were thrown down, and they were quickly picked up in the manner promised. They stuck the pieces edgewise in the ground, just hard enough to hold them from falling, and then seized them between the lids and brought them up gracefully. On the way back to the city we met pilgrims on foot with blankets, many having pipes two feet long or more, bullocks bearing one or two riders each, and teams carrying from 6 to 18 people, some 2000 in all. As we arrived about noon, I have no doubt that fully 10,000 Mohammedans worshipped that night at the Kutab Minar.

At this season it is by no means warm in this part of India, the thermometer standing mornings at from 45 to 50 degrees. Often when the sun is well up, we keep our umbrellas raised, to ward off the cold winds which here blow from the west, as at home.

For the foundation of the Jama Masjid, or Great Mosque of the Shah Jahan, the top of a large rock was smoothed, and on this solid base was erected what is called the largest building of its kind in the world. Some thirty stone steps or terraces extending along three sides lead to three massive gates or doors covered with well-wrought plates of copper and brass, through which we enter a quadrangle 325 feet square paved with large sandstones and having in the centre a marble bowl and fountain. On three sides of this quadrangle is an open sandstone cloister 15 feet wide, supported by pillars of the same material. On the west side of the square stands the mosque proper, 201 by 120 feet in size, flanked by two minarets 130 feet high. It is said to have required for its erection the labor of 5000 men for six years, and, although it does not follow implicitly the canons of architectural law, yet, as Fergusson well says—"the whole forms a group intelligible at the first glance, and, as an architectural object, possesses a variety of outline and play of light and shade which few buildings can equal." The Mohammedans worship here every Friday, which corresponds with our Sunday. We arrived at 1 P. M., and found the mosque already thronged with worshippers; who, as they came in, would at once repair to the marble basin in the centre, about 65x50 feet in size, wash their hands, face and feet, rinse their mouths and wet the tops of their heads, wipe with coarse towels, and then take their places in rows in front of the priests. We were directed to the open cloister or gallery on the outer part of the quadrangle. It was a strange sight, as the clock struck one, in a crowd of so many thousand people differing greatly in color, dress and appearance, to see them all, at a word from a priest, fall upon their knees and there remain for about two minutes, the priest talking all the time; then bow their heads in unison and so continue another two minutes; then hold their faces to the pavement for two minutes more, and then return to their kneeling posture, and soon rise to their feet. This was repeated several times, with other exercises of a similar nature.

Passing from some mausoleum of Cyclopean grandeur, of the extreme of Oriental magnificence,—of fairy delicacy of decoration; or from some mosque or temple in which were worshipping with the greatest zeal 10,000 devotees of Mohammed or Buddha, we looked about us with far more than ordinary interest to learn the condition of a people among whom were to be seen such marvels of architecture and religious fervor. Great is the contrast! The hotels are all of one story, so our rooms, about 21 feet square, are all on the ground floor. They are 20 feet high, without windows except a small hole for ventilation on one side near the top; and are entered by two doors, the upper half of each glazed, one leading into our bedroom or sitting room, and the other into a dressing closet or press on the further side of which is another door opening upon the rear yard, and having a bamboo screen at the top. On the floor is a carpet of hemp. Two small iron bedsteads in the middle of the room, without springs, offer the hospitality of a single mattress for each not so thick as the length of my middle finger, with one pillow stuffed with cotton at the head, with sheets and pillow slips, and such other bedding as we see fit to furnish ourselves. A small table, a looking-glass eighteen inches high, two little shelves, three cane chairs and a few wardrobe hooks complete the furniture of a first class hotel in Delhi, and indeed, in many other large cities in India. No rocking chairs or windows are allowed to dispute the claims of the iron bed to the honor of being the most tempting convenience in the room. Sometimes there is an open fire-place, but it is for ornament chiefly, as we did not care to make smoked beef of ourselves. The bath rooms have stone floors upon which we are to pour the water when we have bathed. It runs out through holes like the scuppers of a vessel, and we always kept one eye open to see that snakes did not run in at the same holes. There is usually a portable tin bath-tub, although often a large wash-tub is made to take its place. This room sometimes boasts a portable commode, and a small window opening high upon the side. Little birds fly in and out as fearless as can be, for the people here do not kill them, or indeed any form of animal life, not excepting snakes. Squirrels are tame, monkeys run over the top of the houses, and crows are everywhere. In some places the crows would fly right into our arms if offered food, and we had to shut our doors to keep them from sharing our rooms. As to the food in these caravansaries, I will only say that I have left some 20 pounds of valuable flesh somewhere in India, and I think it is pretty evenly distributed among half a dozen hotels.

With such sumptuous quarters and entertainment provided for the stranger, one would hardly expect to find the people wasting much substance on riotous living; and, if he did, he would be sadly disappointed. He would find the aristocracy living in houses not unlike our hotels, except that members of the royal family and officers of high rank have their fine palaces, but the people, as a rule, dwell in mere hovels. The chief occupation is agriculture, but in city and country alike in northern India, where wood is not plenty, one economy practised so generally that it really seemed the chief industry of the inhabitants, shows the general poverty better, perhaps, than anything else I can name. Everywhere we saw them, from children of four years to gray-haired men and women, gathering the excreta of cattle, rolling it into balls which they would then flatten and put in baskets carried on their heads. We would sometimes pass 20 jackasses, or sometimes bullocks, loaded down with these flattened balls placed in large nets or baskets. We would see them everywhere, placed on the roofs or against the sides of buildings to dry in the sun for fuel. Many stores kept them for sale, and the gathering and selling of this article seems to furnish occupation for a large number of people. After all, Bishop Heber hit the nail right on the head in regard to India as a whole. How often do the words of that grand old hymn come to our minds as we drive through these Indian towns! How long will it require for the leaven of Christianity and civilization to be felt throughout this huge lump?

The fortress of New Delhi is about 1½ miles in circumference, and contains within its enclosure several fine structures: Its walls are 40 feet high.

At Old Delhi we saw the Staff of Feroy Shah, a single shaft of red sandstone 40 feet high, 10 feet, 4 inches in girth at the base, and tapering slightly towards the top. It was brought here from Meerut, and is 2200 years old. On it is the oldest writing in India, in the Pali language, certain commands for the promotion of religion and virtue issued by Dhumma Asoka Piyadasi, B. C. 320, who became king by murdering 90 relatives standing more nearly in the line of direct succession. Perhaps he thought his experience in an opposite course sufficient to warrant him in emphasizing the value of a holy life!

It was from the top of the Sher Maudir near by that the great Humayun fell down stairs to his death, having risen too suddenly after the call to prayer from the adjacent Mosque. His tomb near by is said to have been the model from which the Taj at Agra was designed: it was built by his widow Haji Begum, and needs no description beyond the statement that it is a worthy prototype of the great Taj Mahal.

Not far away, enclosed in a marble screen, is the sarcophagus of Johanara Begum, daughter of Emperor Shahjahan who refused to share the guilty glory of the court of her brother, Aurungzebe, preferring to stay with her deposed father in captivity at Agra. But she was brought to Delhi by the tyrant, and died there in 1681. On her tomb are these words:—"Let no rich coverlet adorn my grave; this grass is the best covering for the tomb of the poor in spirit, the humble, the transitory Jahanara, the disciple of the holy men of Christ, the daughter of the Emperor Shahjahan." Such is her lowly grave here, but at Agra her father commemorated her worth in the magnificent Jamma Masjid, which towers aloft from a base 130x100 feet, the plinth alone being 11 feet high.

Standing on "The Ridge" near by, a lofty elevation for India, we look abroad over the adjacent country, with its many domes, minarets and towers, remnants of a vanished splendor. The mosques in the distance, here and there, the marble and red sandstond domes of the great mausoleums under which the Moghuls were entombed in Oriental pomp, the surrounding country all dusty and dreary and desolate, the blue waters of the Jumna forever rolling into the distance, the old fort and walls of the city crumbling into ruin, all serve to remind us that even kings in all their glory have, too, to pass away. But, after all, how character shines forth above this wealth of pomp and splendor; for, while the names of many proud tyrants are now known only through the piles of stones they reared, no traveler thinks of leaving Delhi without first visiting the humble grave of the faithful Jahanara or that of the equally faithful Gen. Nicholson near the Cashmere Gate. Such thoughts are only intensified as we visit the grand palace of the Moghuls, a mile and a quarter in circumference, with its stately audience halls of rarest architectural beauty. It was of this building that Moore wrote in Lalla Rookh:

"Oh! if there be an elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this, it is this."

But space would fail me should I attempt to adequately describe the beauties of this vast structure, or, indeed, of scores of lesser ruins. In Rome, one ancient city is considered well worthy a long pilgrimage: but here seven have risen and fallen in succession, and each has left scores of interesting ruins. Wealthy indeed, must India have once been, judging from these ruins, but what has become of all her riches, for surely her people now, by hundreds of thousands, are in the lowest depths of squalid poverty. Has she indeed benefited by the boasted civilization which white men have carried to her shores?

(To be continued.)

Decay of the Teeth

Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic toothwash, Fragrant SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles.

The gay young bicyclist he's in his bed.
Not for him is the spring sun shining,
He has been flung and is sore in body and head,
But Salvation Oil will make him smiling.

Whoever is disloyal to truth is the same to falsehood also.

"I've got it at last," said the fellow who found his cough subdued by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

It is a good rule to be deaf when a slanderer begins to talk.

"Who said Hood's Sarsaparilla?" Thousands of people, who know it to be the best blood purifier and tonic medicine.

People who hope are generally those who help.

We think we can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters, than by any other application, and after the Backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster without discomfort for two or three weeks, or longer. This combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna is a great hit, and it is hard to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Doth the favors of Fate startle thee? Fear her frowns yet more.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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An excellent remedy in inflamed conditions of the nose or throat.

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In these lozenges the bitter taste of Quinine is thoroughly disguised, while the medicinal value is not impaired.

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This preparation contains iron in its most effective form, combined with a carefully prepared Elixir of Gentian. As a tonic and appetizer it is unexcelled.

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Briar Pipes
with coin silver mountings. Finest imported goods. Headquarters for
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50,000 California Privets
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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ABOUT THE COUNTY

MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown Politics.

EDITOR MERCURY: Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to correct a few of the errors that were published in the Providence Journal Thursday. Speaking of Senator Bull the Journal says:

"The opposition to him at first was small, but it has gradually grown larger until last year it became very pronounced and in a measure successful. The Republicans who do not like Senator Bull's management placed an opposition ticket in the field by the use of nomination papers, and made a strong fight for it on the day of the election. Senator Bull was re-elected, though his majority was cut down to a marked and not altogether comfortable degree: but his associate on the regular Republican ticket was defeated by one majority by Abram A. Brown, the nominee on the opposition ticket.

The facts in the case are that in 1890 Mr. Bull had a majority over Mr. Congdon, who ran on nomination papers, of 30, and in 1891, he had a majority of 72 over both a Republican and a Democratic opponent. This does not look much like a reduced majority. In the caucus of 1891, when Senator Bull was re-nominated, Mr. A. A. Brown was nominated for Representative without opposition, Col. Bull's friends making no opposition to him. Mr. Brown afterwards signed the nomination papers of an opposition candidate for Senator, which so enraged many of the Republicans that they voted for a candidate in opposition to Mr. Brown and came within two votes of defeating him.

The caucus last Monday night was the largest one ever held in this town. The Journal says of it:

It is supposed that the friends of Col. Bull had the caucus called for the last night on which it could be held for the purpose of making it difficult or impossible for the opposition to prepare and file nomination papers.

The caucus was called on the same night as both the Republican and Democratic caucuses were held in Newport and in many other parts of the State. It was conducted in the most harmonious and fair manner, and every one departed seemingly good natured. The nominees of the caucus are both young, successful business men and have been life long Republicans. Neither of them in fact ever voted any other than the Republican ticket. Col. Bull is in no way responsible for the unfortunate split in the party in this town, and the local pride, if nothing more, ought to insure him the vote of both wings. There is more at stake now than simply the local issues which divide us on town matters. CITIZEN.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Court of Probate held its usual monthly session at the Town Hall on Monday with a full attendance of its members.

The fourth account of William Allan, guardian of Philip Caswell, was again continued to the third Monday of April on motion of John R. Caswell.

The petitions for the appointment of a guardian of Alfred Southwick, continued from the hearing thereon held on the 20th ult., were disposed by appointing John Dring guardian and fixing his bond at $500. Katherine Southwick the wife of Alfred N. Southwick, has appealed from the decree admitting to record the last will and testament of her husband and the appeal has been entered to be heard at the September Term of the Supreme Court.

The second and final account of Benjamin T. Brown, administrator on the estate Hannah C. Carter, was allowed and ordered recorded, as were also the fourth and final account of Edward Almy, administrator on the estate of Sarah E. Fales, and his second and final account as administrator on the estate of William B. Fales.

An inventory of the personal estate of Ruth Peckham was allowed and ordered recorded.

On the estate of John Gould, Abraham Anthony was appointed administrator and required to give bond in the sum of $16,000 with Thomas Coggeshall and Charles Albro as sureties. Joseph S. Anthony, George R. Chase and Clarke T. Barker were appointed appraisers on the estate.

The will of Hannah F. Allen was proved and ordered recorded as was also the will of William E. Prince. Letters testamentary on the Prince estate were directed to issue to Lewis Cass Ledyard, without bond, as the executor of the will.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—Account of Clarke Henry Congdon, surveyor of road district No. 2, for carting crushed stone and repairing highways amounting to $219; account of James H. Barker surveyor of road district No. 4, for carting stone and other labor and amounting to $91.70; account of Stephen B. Congdon, surveyor of road district No. 7, for carting 224 tons crushed stone, $122.20, were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury.

Miscellaneous accounts aggregating $271.65, were also allowed and ordered paid. Of this amount $152.95 was for the relief of the poor.

On nomination of the Democratic town committee, Joshua Coggeshall was appointed the Democratic supervisor of the election of State officers to be held April 6, and Nathaniel L. Champlin, Jr., was appointed the Republican supervisor of said election on nomination of the Republican town committee.

It was resolved that the same three propositions in reference to the repair and improvement of the highways should be printed and voted on as last year. The first provides for an appropriation of $1400 for ordinary repairs, the second for an expenditure of $1000, each on the West Main road, Green End avenue and Paradise avenue, in the construction of thorough macadamized roads, and the third for crushing 5000 tons more of stone.

CAUCUSES IN ABUNDANCE.—The Republicans held a caucus at the Town Hall on Monday evening and nominated Edward A. Brown for Senator and Christopher Ellery for Representative. There was considerable opposition to both of these nominations, which, after the adjournment, crystallized in getting out nomination papers for Clark Henry Congdon for Senator and Abram A. Brown for Representative. The Republicans, though largely in the majority, are yet divided by what seems irreconcilable differences, and which can never be adjusted, until broader views of public questions, more exalted ideas of political methods, and a more conciliatory spirit obtains as a governing principle among them.

On the same evening the Democrats held a caucus at the residence of Francis J. Coggeshall and nominated George Coggeshall for Senator and Charles Philip Smith for Representative.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The farm of the late Nathaniel A. Brown near the West Main road was sold at public auction by his administration on Wednesday, James Anthony being auctioneer. The estate was sold subject to the dower of the widow and brought $1050, George A. Brown being the purchaser.

JAMESTOWN.

Politics seem to have taken a deep hold upon the citizens of Jamestown as well as upon those of the other towns in the state, this spring. The Republican caucus held Monday evening for the nomination of an Assembly ticket was the largest attended in the history of the town. Elijah Anthony was elected chairman and Mr. Charles E. Weeden, secretary, after which an informal ballot was taken for the nomination of senator, the voting list being used and Messrs. Amos Peckham and T. C. Watson acting as tellers. The result gave T. C. Watson 34, Elijah Anthony 26, and John B. Landers 1. A formal ballot was then taken, giving Mr. Watson 34 and Mr. Anthony 30, and Mr. Watson was declared the nominee for senator. Mr. John B. Landers was nominated for representative by acclamation. The Assembly ticket is the same as it has been for two years.

The Democrats have nominated I. B. Briggs for senator and Samuel Smith for representative, and the Prohibitionists have nominated I. B. Briggs and Wm. H. Gardiner.

TIVERTON.

The funeral of Mrs. Amanda F., wife of the Rev. C. J. Lait of Fall River, was solemnized Tuesday at 11 A. M. at the Congregational Church, Tiverton 4 Corners. Rev. J. H. Coe, of New Bedford, Rev. Messrs. Beady and Merritt of Fall River, and the Rev. Donald Brown of Tiverton, taking part in the services, which were largely attended. The choir rendered several appropriate selections.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Mrs. Lait was born in Tiverton, being the daughter of the late John Manchester of Nannaquaket, and one of a family of seven, and her death, which occurred on Saturday, after an illness of several weeks, makes the first break in the family. At the close of the service, her remains were taken to the Hillside Cemetery for interment.

Her five brothers, Albert, Andrew, William, Frederick and John, and Captain Henry F. King, her brother-in-law, acting as pall bearers.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of Henry Waring & Co. of Fall River.

The carriages of David Hart and Gideon Manchester collided in the dark the other evening, through the latter's carriage being on the wrong side of the road. The damage done was confined to the carriages.

Miss Howard, of West 14th street, New York, arrived in Newport, Tuesday morning, by steamer Plymouth.

Miss Lena Thompson, of London and New York, is in Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Howard, of Providence, were in town Tuesday to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Waite.

PORTSMOUTH.

Some of our farmers have been getting ready for the spring work by getting seed potatoes and fertilizers, although the past week has not been conducive to planting.

The Prohibitionists have nominated as their candidate for Senator Winfield S. Sisson and John M. Brownell for Representative.

The entertainment given in Oakland Hall by the teacher and pupils of School District No. 1, on Tuesday evening of this week, was a grand success, and the receipts fully up to their expectations. We understand the money is to be devoted to paying for the organ and for a new desk for teachers' use.

The W. C. T. U. of this town are expecting John L. Thomas of New York, Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee, to give a temperance lecture in Eureka Hall on Monday evening next at 7.30 o'clock.

The almanac says spring began last Saturday, but we doubt if many think it was real spring weather.

Miss Eliza M. Elliott has returned from a visit to friends in Hazelton, Pa., and Brooklyn, L. I.

Mr. Isaac Albro is quite sick with pleurisy.

Mr. Edward A. Coggeshall, builder, is making the needed repairs at the Bryer farm in Middletown for Mr. Carey.

The school in district No. 1, of this town, desire to extend a vote of thanks to all those who assisted at the entertainment held in Oakland Hall Tuesday evening, March 22, for their kind services rendered to help make the affair so successful.

Will The Divorces Stand?

The Fargo Argus says: The question is raised as to whether some of the divorces of prominent parties procured in South Dakota will be recognized in other states, or even in that state if the parties skip out and take up their residence elsewhere after the divorce is secured. The law requires a bona fide residence of three months in the state, and this is held to mean a residence taken up with the intention of making it permanent, of living there after the separation. It would be a bonanza for Sioux Falls if she could force all the wealthy parties who have secured legal separations there to become permanent residents. Mrs. Elliot Zborowsky with her $80,000 a year income, and her husband's wealth fully as large, would be quite an acquisition. There are perhaps a dozen others whose bank accounts would materially swell the resources of the South Dakota depositors. It would be rather awkward for such of these parties as have married again to have their divorces upset and their present unions therefore declared illegal. It behooves them to retain some property interests at the place where they obtained their divorce, keep up at least a nominal residence there, and visit the place occasionally.

Mr. Lewis Fairbrother, one of Pawtucket's well-known octogenarians, died suddenly, March 17th. He had been prominently identified with the city, in both business and public affairs.

The Grand Jury of Providence County has found a true bill for criminal libel against David F. Lingane, editor of the Evening Telegram. Ex-City Engineer Samuel M. Gray, of Providence, is the plaintiff in the case.

SEED POTATOES.

I shall have on hand for the Spring Planting Seed Potatoes that are true to name of the following varieties: Early Rose, Beauty Hebrons Polaris, Pearl of Savoys, New Queen, Hampden Beauty, New Ministers and Early Essex. These Potatoes are all selected stock grown by Mr. D. B. Parkhurst, Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine.

Stockbridge Special Manures.

I have a large quantity of this well known Fertilizer at my store houses, and my customers who live in the vicinity of the Middletown Station can get it at this Station by applying to the Station Agent. I also have it stored at Mr. Restcom P. Manchester's, South Portsmouth, who will furnish it on application.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes,

GARDEN SEED, etc.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

New Advertisements.

Department of Streets and Highways.

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

CARTING CRUSHED STONE

—FOR THE—

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
NEWPORT, R. I., March 11, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Newport teamsters will be received by the Committee on Streets and Highways at the office of the Street Commissioner, Long Wharf only, until 5 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1892, for loading and carting crushed stone from the City Crusher at Price's Neck, to each of the following districts, viz.:

First District—All that part of the city lying north of the south sides of Church and Catherine streets.

Second District—All that part of the city lying between first district and the south sides of Narragansett and Wellington avenues.

Third District—The remaining portion of the city lying south of second district.

Proposals to state separate prices per ton of 2000 lbs, for loading, carting and delivering said stone at such times and such places and in such quantities as the Street Commissioner may require, from time to time, from April 1st, 1892, to January 1st, 1893, said prices to be considered as applying to new work, or where extensive repairs are being made. Special prices will be considered for making minor repairs where one load or less distributed by driver is required. The stone will be weighed at quarry. Prices will be reckoned on the lowest bid on the whole.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

By order of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

WM. H. LAWTON, JR.,
3-26 Street Commissioner

State of Rhode Island.

PUBLIC HEARING

SENATE CHAMBER.

The Committee on Special Legislation of the Senate will give an adjourned hearing on Saturday, March 26, 1892, at 3 o'clock P. M., to all persons interested for or against the so-called "Nine-hour Bill."

Z. HERBERT GARDNER,
Chairman.

LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE

CITY SEALER

—OF—

Weights and Measures.

CITY WHARF, NEWPORT, R. I.

I hereby give notice, as required by law, to all persons engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who uses weights and measures, to bring in to the Sealer's Office within one month from the first day of April, his Weights, Measures and Balances to be adjusted and sealed.

The law on Weights and Measures and Sealing, Chap. 130, Sec. 13, is as follows:

"Every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use or permit to be used for him, any weight, measure or balance of whatever description, unless such weight, measure or balance shall have been duly sealed in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Dollars."

G. H. TAYLOR,
City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

All measures, both dry and wet, must be brought to the Sealer's Office. Where it is not convenient for dealers to bring in their scales and weights, I shall call upon them after the expiration of the one month's notice as above.

G. H. TAYLOR,
Office hours 10 to 12. City Sealer
3-26

WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO REPRESENT A FINANCIAL CORPORATION IN ALL CITIES AND TOWNS.

LIBERAL TERMS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FINANCE CO.,
3-5 4w Minneapolis, Minn.

New Advertisements.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at auction at the

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE and AUCTION ROOM, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty street, New York city, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, '92,

at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Executors, to close an estate, all the remaining portion of the Summer Residence and Estate of the late CHARLES H. RUSSELL, Esq., at NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, known as

"OAKLAWN,"

and comprising the following divisions:

The Oaklawn Homestead Division, containing over 244,000 square feet of land, with large 3 story and basement residence and stable;

Lot C, on Narragansett avenue, and

Lot D, on Webster street, each containing over 49,000 square feet of land.

The house is completely furnished, and the furniture will be sold, if desired, at private sale.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years at five per cent., with privilege of payment at any previous time, on sixty days' notice.

Photographs of the house and of portions of the grounds may be seen, and maps, floor-plans of the house, showing dimensions and arrangement of rooms, etc., and all particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneers, Nos. 71-73 Liberty Street, or at the office of Messrs. Jennings and Russell, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 2 Nassau street, New York City.

The Executors reserve the right to withdraw the property or any part thereof from public sale.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JR.,
ROBERT S. STONE,
GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS, } Exec'rs
3-26

NOTICE.

Canvass.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

MONDAY, April 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the Ward Lists of Voters in Newport, for the Ward Meetings to be holden on Wednesday, the Sixth day of April, 1892.

Witness my hand,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
3-26 City Clerk.

Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

JAMESTOWN & NEWPORT FERRY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, in accordance with the by laws in regard to said meeting, will be held in the office of Daniel Watson in Jamestown, April 13th, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ELIJAH ANTHONY,
3 26 2w Secretary.

ELAM HEIRS

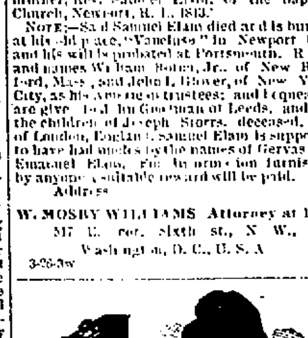
Wanted The Names & Addresses

of the heirs or legal representatives of John Elam, (including his son John William), Catharine Elam, Gervas Elam, and Robert Elam, (Robert known to be living in 1825), of Leeds, England, devisees under the will of their brother, Rev. Samuel Elam, of the Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., 1813.

NOTE.—Said Samuel Elam died and is buried at his old place, "Vaucluse" in Newport Co., and his will is probated at Portsmouth. R. I., and names William Bowen, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., and John I. Glover, of New York City, as his American trustees; and bequeaths are given to a John Goodman of Leeds, and to the children of Joseph Storrs, deceased, late of London, England. Samuel Elam is supposed to have had uncles by the names of Gervas and Emanuel Elam. For information furnished by anyone a suitable reward will be paid.

Address

W. MOSBY WILLIAMS Attorney at law,
317 E. cor. sixth st., N. W.,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
3-26-3w



THE

New Model Hall

TYPEWRITER.

A perfect machine writing 82 characters. Inexpensive, portable, no ink ribbon, interchangeable type in all languages, easiest to learn and rapid as any.

Warranted as Represented.

Call and see one at work at the

HISTORICAL ROOMS,

TOURO ST., Newport, R. I.

PRICE $30.

R. H. TILLEY, Agent.
3-19-2t

JAMES H. BARNEY, Jr. & Co.,

Commission Brokers and Insurance.

We offer a fine line of local

Bank Stocks, Street Railway, Common and Preferred.

—ALSO—

City, Town and Railroad Gold Bonds.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE

placed in first class companies at HONEST RATES.

Call and See Us.

Notary Public.

National Bank of Rhode Island Building.

BENJ. MARSH, 2D,

Notary Public & Conveyancer,

130 Thames St. and 20 School St.
3-12 3w

New Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT.

House of Representatives—Judiciary Committee.

The hearing before the Judiciary Committee, advertised for the 25th inst., on the "Private Detective Bill," is hereby postponed until further notice.

ELLERY H. WILSON,
3-26 Chairman.

Assignee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in the deed of assignment of the Edison Illuminating Company of Newport, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the station of said Company on Tew's Court in the City of Newport, Rhode Island, at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, January 18, 1892, the following described property conveyed in and by the said deed of assignment.

First. All the real estate of the said Assignor, consisting of two parcels or lots of land adjoining each other and bounded easterly by said Tew's Court, together with the buildings thereon and all the engines, boilers, dynamos and other machinery, office and shop furniture and fixtures, and all other chattels in and upon the said parcels of land which were the property of the said Assignor, and all the rights of the Assignor in and to all the poles and conductors in said city, and all rights to maintain the same.

Second. A contract for the furnishing of electric power to the Newport Street Railway Company.

Third—A contract for the furnishing of electric lighting to the City of Newport made between said City and the Newport Illuminating Company and by the latter assigned to the said Edison Illuminating Company.

The terms and conditions of said sale will be stated at the time and place thereof.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
1-2-3w Assignee.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1892, at same hour and place.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
1-16 Assignee.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1892, at same hour and place.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
1-30 Assignee.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1892, at same hour and place.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
2-13 Assignee.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1892, at same hour and place.

JOHN WHIPPLE,
3-19 Assignee.

State of Rhode Island

—AND—

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Providence, March 16, 1892.

In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1892, from Benjamin F. Evans and others, for an act to incorporate the

"Herald Publishing Company,"

for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, printing, publishing daily and weekly newspapers in the city of Newport, and publishing and circulating the same throughout this State, and for the purpose of establishing a printing office in said city, to be established in the City of Newport, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapters 152 and 155 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same, were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

GEO. H. UTTER,
3-19-3w Secretary of State.

State of Rhode Island

—AND—

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Providence, March 10, 1892.

In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1892, from Preston J. Hurlburt and others, for an act to incorporate the

Block Island Electric Lighting and Transportation Company,

with full power to conduct and transmit electrical or other currents by means of wires or otherwise, upon, above or beneath the surface of the earth, for the transmission and production of heat, light and motive power, and to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, not to be operated by steam as a motive power, with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts for cars and carriages in and upon any or all of the streets, roads, ways or highways of the town of New Shoreham, with full power to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, mortgage, convey, lease and improve real and personal estate, and to do, perform and transact all business necessary and incidental to the same, with power to erect and maintain stations for generating electricity for operating said railway, and also for furnishing light and heat for the cars, stations and other premises and property of said company, and said company is likewise empowered to furnish to others electricity for heat, power and lighting purposes with all the powers incident or necessary to the carrying out of their said business, to be established in the town of New Shoreham, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapters 152 and 155 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same, were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

GEO. H. UTTER,
3-12-4w Secretary of State.

State of Rhode Island

—AND—

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Providence, March 10, 1892.

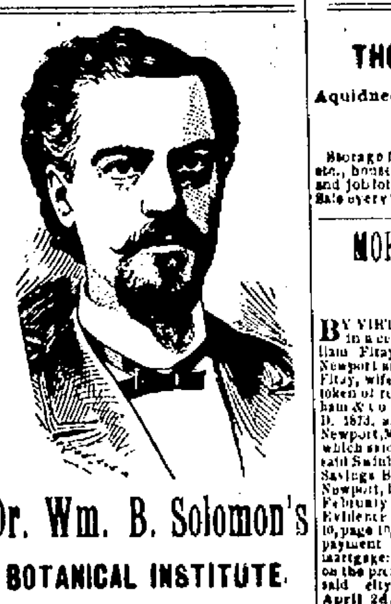
In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1892, from Lucius D. Davis and others, for an act to incorporate the

Newport Nursery Company,

for the purpose of propagating, growing, buying and selling trees, plants and nursery stock of all descriptions, as to it may seem desirable, to be established in the city of Newport, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 152 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same, were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

GEO. H. UTTER,
3-12-4w Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.



Dr. Wm. B. Solomon's

BOTANICAL INSTITUTE.

Its Advantages Offered to the Sick of Fall River.

It is with pleasure we draw the attention of the readers of the MERCURY to this excellent Institution which Dr. Solomon has located in the city of Fall River. Its advantages cannot be measured with money, as the many patients who have placed themselves under Dr. Solomon's treatment can testify. Although the Doctor has been with us but little over a year, he has by his uniform kindness and his courteous bearing won the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Dr. William Solomon is a son of Dr James M. Solomon, of Attleboro, Mass., who won such distinction as a physician throughout Massachusetts. The Doctor uses nature's own remedies, roots and herbs, and the success which has followed Dr. Solomon's efforts to alleviate suffering humanity in this section is somewhat marvelous. Unlike many in the same profession, Dr. Solomon's charges are most reasonable; in fact, are within the reach of all, and as he honestly tells his patrons whether they are curable or not, they readily rely upon his judgment and experience. To our readers in Bristol, Warren, Tiverton and New Bedford, we cheerfully recommend Dr. Solomon.

NEWPORT OFFICE,

145 Thames Street,

upstairs, where he will be permanently located. Office open every

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m.

To Let.

A large stable, rear of Warner street, containing 6 stalls, and room enough on first floor to store 6 carriages. The second story will hold 30 tons of hay or can be used for storage.

For Sale.

One pair horses, wagon and harness suitable for heavy work, such as carting stone, sand or gravel. Apply to

W. A. ARMSTRONG,
22 Malbone Road.
3 12

IMPORTED

Flower Seeds

FOR '92.

Every package warranted fresh and new, and will grow if properly planted. Only

3c. Per Package.

LIST OF SEEDS

Aster (Rose),
Aster (Chinese),
Aster (Globe),
Aster (Quilled),
Amaranthus (Prince's Feather),
Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven),
Alonsoa (Mask Flower),
Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon),
Ageratum,

Bachelor's Button,
Balsam (tall),
Balsam (dwarf),
Branchycome (Swanee River Daisy),
Bromus (Ornamental Grass),
Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff),

Candytuft,
Chrysanthemum,
Canterbury Bell,
Cypress Vine,
Calendula (Prince of Orange),
Clarkia,

Drummond Phlox,

Forget-me-not,
Feverfew,
Four O'clock,

Giant Spider Plant,
Godetia,
Gaillardia (fine mixed Grandiflora),
Gilia,

Heliotrope,
Helipterum (Everlasting Flower),
Holly Hock (fine double),

Job's Tears,

Larkspur (double German),
Lupin,
Lobelia,

Morning Glory,
Marigold (French),
Marigold (double French),

Nigella (Love in a mist),
Nasturtium (tall),
Nasturtium (dwarf),

Poppy (double Carnation,)
Portulacca,
Primrose,
Pink (double Imperial),
Pink (double Chinese),
Pansy (extra large),
Pansy (finest mixed),
Petunia (finest mixed),

Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean),

Sweet Alyssium,
Scarlet Runner,
Sensitive Plant,
Smilax,
Sweet Mignonette,
Sweet William,
Sweet Peas (finest mixed),

Virginia Stock,
Verbena (Grandiflora),

Zinnias.

A. C. LANDERS,

167 Thames St., Covell's Block.

Miscellaneous

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 23 Mill Street,

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings, etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-19

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by William Fitzy, of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, (Julia Fitzy, wife of said William Fitzy, joining in token of release of dower), to Swinburne, Peckham & Co., bearing date September 27th, A. D. 1873, and recorded in Land Evidence of Newport, Mortgages Vol. 11 pages 390 and 391, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Swinburne, Peckham & Co., to the Island Savings Bank, a legal body corporate in said Newport, by deed of assignment, bearing date February 6th, A. D. 1874, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 10, page 10, default having been made in the payment of the money mentioned in said mortgage: There will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described in the said city of Newport, on SATURDAY, April 2d, A. D. 1892, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said William Fitzy, at the time of the execution of said mortgage deed, in and to that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the said city of Newport, and bounded: Easterly on Thames street thirty-five feet, Southerly on land now or late of James H. Nelson one hundred feet, Westerly on land now or late of William M. Bailey, trustee, thirty-five feet, and Northerly on land now or late of William Smith one hundred feet, be the same more or less or however otherwise bounded; said land being the same conveyed to said William Fitzy by William M. Bailey, trustee, by deed dated July 10, 1872, and recorded in Volume 43, page 145 of the Land Evidence of said Newport.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by EDWARD NEWTON,
3-12 Treasurer.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
March 21, A. D. 1892.

CLINTON G. SMITH, the Executor of the last will and testament of
JOHN G. SMITH,
late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first account with the estate of said deceased, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of April next, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island,
March 11th, A. D. 1892.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of
ANN McLEOD,
late of Newport, deceased, having this day filed in this office his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, praying that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

E. W. ATKINSON,
3-12 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I.,
February 29, A. D. 1892.

MRS. MARY ANN SISSON, widow of
JAMES MOSES SISSON,
late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presented her petition in writing, praying that her dower in the real estate of her said husband, situated in said Portsmouth, and bounded and described as follows: One tract of land containing fifty acres, more or less, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, and is bounded northerly by Glen Road, easterly by land of the heirs of Margaret Elliott and land of Henry A. C. Taylor, southerly by Union Cemetery and land of Leonard Brown and wife, and westerly by the East Main Road; also a tract of land containing nineteen acres, more or less, bounded northerly by land of William Borden, easterly by land of Henry A. C. Taylor, southerly by lands of Frank Slocum and the heirs of Nathan D. Main, and westerly by lands of said Slocum and land of Wm. M. Manchester; also another tract of land, bounded northerly by land of Wm. M. Manchester, easterly by the middle road, southerly by Union street (so called) and westerly by land of the heirs of Abram T. Peckham, or however otherwise bounded, may be set off to her according to law.

The same is received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the first Monday in April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
3-12 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, March 7th, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Abraham T. Anthony and Charles G. Anthony, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of
BENJAMIN M. ANTHONY,
late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Lewis L. Simmons, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON,
3-12 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

JOSEPHINE ATKINSON hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executrix of the will of CHARLES L. F. ATKINSON, late of said Newport, deceased, and that she is qualified to act as such Executrix.
Newport, March 19, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. DENNIS hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate, of Newport, R. I., Executor of the will of KITTY T. DENNIS, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Executor.
Newport, March 12, 1892.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., guardian of the person and estate of MICHAEL CALLAHAN, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

GEORGE W. CALLAHAN,
Guardian.
Newport, February 13th, 1892.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STEPHEN CAHOONE, of Plainfield, New Jersey, hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator with will annexed on the estate of EDWARD J. CAHOONE late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.
Newport, March 5th, 1892

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., guardian of the person and estate of NANCY CHASE, widow, a person of full age residing in said Middletown, and has duly qualified himself as such Guardian by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against the estate of said Nancy are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM J. CROUCHER,
Guardian.
Portsmouth, R. I., January 30, 1892. 1-30-7w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

GEORGE H. YOUNG hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executor of the will of WILLIAM YOUNG, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Executor.
Newport, R. I., March 12, 1892.